

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, 25. ; and 10. for every additional inch for each insertion.

vouchers in a complete state, before the termination of the succeeding month, always excepting where any purchase shall have been made under the provisions of Article 14 of these conditions, in which case no payment will be made until the claim of Government shall be fully satisfied.

18. THE VALUE OF ALL PACKAGES SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE PRICES DEMANDED.

to. Persons wishing to tender are requested to apply either at this office or to the Commissariat officers in charge of the several stations, who will furnish them with printed forms for the purpose, and communicate further particulars; and as adequate security will be required for the signing and due fulfilment of the contracts, each tenderer must deposit a sum of money, in the form of a promissory instrument attached, marked B, which must be

signed by two competent securities, and properly witnessed, who shall bind themselves under the fixed penalties as laid down in Article 23, that all the conditions and stipulations of the contract shall be well and duly fulfilled, should the tender be accepted. No tender will be attended to unless made out in the above directed.

20. The amounts of the bonds required in the

several districts are as follows: If contractors for collection viz. — Sydney, £2660; Parramatta, £1900; Newcastle, £500; Moreton Bay, £500; Port Phillip, £500.

21. The contracts and bonds must be executed on or before the 1st March next, otherwise the penalties will be enforced.

22. Tenders in duplicate, are to be enclosed in separate envelopes.

signed, marked "Supplies for 1850," and no tender made in consequence of this advertisement shall be withdrawn or altered, but notice of those accepted shall be given within eight days of the time of opening.

24. The Contractor for the District of Sydney will be bound to furnish the ration and articles particularised under the head of provisions, No. 1 to 18, not only for the purposes specified but also for any other purposes of the Military, Naval, Special, and Civil Services, should there be occasion for it.

T. W. RAMSAY,

BIBLE SOCIETY.
THE Annual Meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the New Wesleyan Church, York-street, on Monday evening next, the 1st instant.
As much interesting information respecting

The general operations of the Parent Society in various parts of the world will be laid before the meeting, the attendance of the public earnestly requested.

The chair will be taken by the President at 7 o'clock, precisely.

C. WOODWARD,
JAS. GOMKIE,
Secretaries

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.
THE clergy are informed that a remaining portion of the books and maps for the use of the Schools, for the year

ROBERT ALLWOOD.
January 9, 70

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE,
ELIZABETH STREET.

MADemoiselle DUBOST, in re-
turning thanks, begs to ex-
press her sincere appreciation of the

the parents and guardians of her pupils, that the duties of her establishment will be resumed on Monday, the 14th instant. In addition to the usual routine of a sound and polite education, the young ladies will be instructed (without any extra fee) in the novel and elegant accomplishment of LAMB'-WOOL FLOW: a making of lambs' wool into a soft and warm fabric, which is now the fashion.

obtained a silver medal at the last exhibition of the Botanic and Horticultural Society. Ladies residing in Sydney, desirous of receiving instructions in the above art—for which purpose a class will meet every Saturday—can obtain the terms, and examine the specimen now on view at Mrs. Harrison's Fancy Warehouse 338, Pitt and King streets.

A Young Lady, qualified to teach plain and ornamental Needlework, desirous of completing her education, will be treated with, on terms of mutual advantage.

Three months' notice prior to the removal of a pupil. 1115

W. S. ADAMS, FINESTRADE, N. Y.

M her friends and the public, that the duties of her Establishment will be resumed on the 19th instant.
Liverpool, January 9. 85

M R. ARDAGH has vacancies for two Parlour Boarders.
Longlight, Parramatta, January 8. 70

SYDNEY COLLEGE.
REV. C. WOODWARD, B.C.D., HEAD MASTER.
THE duties of this Establishment were resumed on the 10th instant. The attendance of Pupils is requested at 9 o'clock on Monday the 16th, to complete the classes. 87

MR. KILBURN being shortly obliged to leave Sydney, requests that those ladies and gentlemen who intend to honour him with a sitting will call at as early a period as possible. Hours of attendance from 11 until three o'clock daily, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets. 24

ANNIVERSARY PRESENT FOR 1850
IN THE PRESS,
And will be ready on Monday, the 14th
instant,
THE GOLD FIELDS OF
CALIFORNIA.

A POEM IN TWO CANTOS,
BY T. J. W.
Price One Shilling.
To be had at Mr. Bicknell's, bookseller,
King-street East; Mr. Ridge's, Fitzroy Hotel
Windser; Mr. Brew's, Postmaster, Rich-
mond. 85

IVM College of Surgeons, London, Accomplish, &c., begs to apprise his patients and friends, that he has removed from 262, Pitt street, to 236, ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH, next door to Mr. Walla, builder. 863

PRINTING,
AT NO. 15, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

B. I. also invites the attention of AUCTIONEERS and SHOPKEEPERS, as his

thousands of JODGING type are extensive.
January 11. 857

Supplement

TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of Stock in this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, at noon, on Saturday, the 19th January instant, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, declaring a dividend for the half-year now ended, and transacting such general business as may then be brought forward.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK,
Clerk.

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, January 4, 1850.

331

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with a numerously signed Requisition, I do myself the honour to announce myself a Candidate for the seat at the Board of Directors, vacant by the resignation of Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.

Should it be your pleasure to elect me, I pledge myself to serve you faithfully, zealously, and to the best of my ability. I will use my best endeavours to cause the utmost economy to be exercised in the management, (consistent with a due regard to the efficiency) as I feel certain that no other course could possibly be satisfactory to the Shareholders, or secure for it the confidence of the Government, and that of the public at large.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
THOMAS HOLT, Junr.

833

BARK HUTS BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, LIVERPOOL ROAD.

THIS Establishment is now in active operation. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises; or at Dixon-street, Sydney.

H. W. HAMILTON.

813

THE CURRENCY LASS RESTAURANT.

GEORGE SIMPSON, the proprietor of the Currency Lass, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, opposite the Union Bank, at the solicitation of numerous friends, will open his large rooms as

LUNCHEON ROOMS.

from eleven till three o'clock, on Monday, 7th January instant, and every succeeding day from that time.

G. S. also begs to notify to the public, that in order to give universal satisfaction he has engaged the services of the celebrated chef de cuisine

MR. LOOKER.

Every delicacy of the season will be provided, and supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

N.B. Soups, fish, hashes, &c., &c., &c. Wines, spirits, &c., of first-rate quality. A Table d'Hôte at one o'clock daily.

Dinner and supper parties provided for on the shortest notice.

292

ROYAL MAILS.

THE undersigned having again obtained the contract for the conveyance of the Western Mails begs to inform the public that he will continue to run his coaches as usual from and to the several places undermentioned, viz:—

A Four Horse Mail Coach from and to Sydney, Parramatta, Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst, three times a week.

A Two Horse Mail Coach from and to Bathurst, King's Plains, and Carcoar, three times a week.

A Two Horse Mail Coach from and to Bathurst, Orange, Molong, and Wellington, twice a week.

A One Horse Mail Cart from and to Bathurst and O'Connell twice a week.

Children under nine years of age will be charged only half fare.

Each passenger will be allowed to carry 14 lbs. of luggage free, all over must be paid for extra, and will be liable to be charged at any time during the journey.

N.B.—Serious inconvenience having been occasioned through passengers carrying an undue quantity of luggage, the proprietor has been compelled to adopt the above rule, which will in future be strictly enforced.

The proprietor will not be responsible for accidents.

Booking Offices:—Sydney, Mr. Titterton's; Parramatta, Mr. McKay's; Penrith, Mr. Perry's; Hartley, Mr. Nairne's; Bathurst, Mr. Rotton's; Carcoar, Mr. Twiddle's; Wellington, Mr. White's; Molong, Mr. Phillips's; and O'Connell, Mr. Roberts, where the rate of fares, time of starting and arrival, and any other particulars may be ascertained.

HENRY ROTTON,

Mail Contractor.

Bathurst, January 1.

12

NOW landing ex Waterloo, Blonde, and Hamlet, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned:—

W. L. Rum, in hogheads, strong Martell's Brandy

Osse Gin

Dunbar's and Byass's Ale and Stout, in 3 and 4 dozen casks

55 Hogheads Taylor's Stout, in prime condition.

THOMAS FARRELL,

Spirit Merchant,

439, George-street.

N.B.—Every other description of goods in the trade always on hand.

Sydney, January 5.

451

ROADS.—DISTRICT OF PENRITH.

THE Commissioners of the Penrith Road Trust, and the Cook Road Committee, requiring a competent person to superintend the repairs of the roads from the Eastern Creek, in the Penrith district, to the Weatherboard, on the Mountain Road: Parties desirous of obtaining the situation are requested to apply in writing, if by post, pre-paid, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Penrith Road Trust, on or before the 15th January, 1850. The salary will be at the rate of one hundred pounds (£100) per annum. No person need apply unless he possesses a thoroughly practical knowledge of road-making. Parties applying for the situation will be required to be in attendance in Penrith, at the Commissioners' Office, by noon of the 21st January.

CHAS. THOS. WEAVER,
Secretary to the Penrith Road Trust.

December 24.

11141

M. K. FLETCHER,

DENTIST,

AT MESSRS. COHEN AND SON, 479, GEORGE-STREET.

(Three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public

that he has stopped decayed teeth without giving pain; supplies artificial teeth, which cannot be detected as such upon the closest inspection, and are guaranteed to answer the purposes of mastication and articulation.

CHARGES.

Stopping..... £ s. d.

Sealing and cleaning..... 0 6 0

A single mineral tooth..... 0 10 0

A complete set, from..... 8 0 0

Extracting..... 0 2 6

Satisfaction given, or no payment taken.

Certificates from medical men of the first respectability can be shown.

Private entrance at the side.

11163

NEVER DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter to the Editor of the *Banana Recorder*, published in that paper of the 4th August, 1848.

Sir,—Observing that you advertise "Holloway's Patent Medicines," and having myself derived great benefit from their use, I have no doubt but that you will be happy to make my cure known for the benefit of your many readers, as I think many would avail themselves of so safe and excellent a remedy if they were only aware of their great virtues.

In April last, my duties compelled me to live out in a small tent, and being subjected to great heat and exposure, I was attacked with a violent fever, which for six weeks kept me down to my bed. The quantity of medicine I took from the native doctor would have killed half a dozen people, but I am sorry to say it had not the effect of removing the fever from me, and nothing, I believe, but a strong constitution prevented me from falling a victim to the disease. My frame was seriously affected, and my strength completely prostrated, so that I had to get away for change of air to the lower provinces; and, wishing to visit my friends in Calcutta, I started for that place in May.

While passing through Meerut, I was advised by a friend of mine (who had also suffered from the same disease) to try Holloway's Medicines, and I consequently bought a box of one and a pot of the other at the establishment of Messrs. Ford and Co., and during the time I have been coming down the river, I have taken ten pills morning and evening, reducing the excitement, as directed in the pamphlet which accompanied the ointment, over the affected parts of my body. The result has been, I am happy to say, wonderful, for I have actually got fat upon physic; and I find I weigh a stone heavier than I did a few days before I commenced taking the pills, and my appetite is so much improved that I eat heartily three times a day of the most homely fare.

One of my servants got an attack of vomiting and purging, which I was afraid was cholera, at Futtehgurh, but twenty pills administered had a good effect, as the man was quite well next morning.

I was also informed that Colonel Dear, of the 21st Fusiliers, cured himself of an attack of fever with the same medicines.

I intend dropping you another line on my arrival in Calcutta. Wishing your spirited undertaking every success, I am, &c.

(Signed) W. BAXTER.

Chunar, 1st August, 1848.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1848, the editor of the *Madrasist*, newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut Doctors, and promised to destroy the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway's' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by

J. K. HEYDON,

Wholesale Agent,

78, King-street.

There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sized boxes and pots.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot and box.

198

MILD APERIENT, OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, GIDDINESS, SICK HEADACHES, &c.

PREPARED BY A. FOSS, APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST, 313, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

THESE PILLS are strongly recommended as one of the best medicines for bilious complaints, violent constections, disorders of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, and sick headaches, so prevalent in this colony, occasioned by indigestion, through free living, intemperance, and the various affections incidental to the climate of New South Wales.

The peculiar efficacy of these pills is, in promoting a due secretion of bile,—a redundancy of which frequently produces heartburn, giddiness, nausea, headaches, loss of appetite, and rejection of food. They will be found highly beneficial in all dyspeptic affections, apasms in the stomach and bowels, by which the functions of the viscera become impeded.

These Pills require no confinement or alteration in diet; being free from all mercurial preparation, there is not the slightest fear of taking cold during their operation; and, assisted by moderate exercise, will promote a healthy action of the liver, and remove those obstructions which generally produce the above complaints. In fact, they stand unrivalled as a family medicine. Ladies may take them with perfect safety during the time of pregnancy.

The salutary effects produced in all cases for which they are recommended, render them worthy the notice of travellers in particular, and of persons who experience unpleasant sensations in the morning, after an immoderate indulgence in the luxuries of the table.

The many highly interesting and respectable testimonials as to the beneficial effects produced by the use of these Pills, which the proprietor has received during the last 20 years, would fill, if published, many columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Melbourne, December 21, 1849.

EDWARD COHEN, of the late firm

of H. Cohen and Son, Sydney, begs to

appraise his numerous friends in Sydney, and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, in Melbourne, where he trusts by constant attention and undeviating punctuality to merit a share of public support.

Cash advanced on goods for immediate sale.

Any consignments may be drawn against one-half the amount at ten days' sight, by forwarding bills of lading and invoices.

11164

AGENCY FOR 1850.

MR. HENRY FERRIS, in returning

thanks to his several constituents for favours during the last eight years he has been acting as General Commission Agent, begs now again to inform them that he continues to receive every description of farm and dairy produce for sale, wool, tallow, hides, wheat, maize, hay, &c., &c.

H. F. also attends to all matters with the Government, Licenses, Assessments, Land Sales, &c.; also to hiring Emigrants, Ticket-of-Leave Holders, &c., &c.

Address, pre-paid.

HENRY FERRIS,

Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N.B.—On sale, all the best brands of colonial tobacco.

568

ARTIFICIAL GRASSES.

GRAZERS and others visiting Sydney during the present wool season, would do well to purchase some Clovers and Artificial Grasses to sow in the autumn during moist weather. A few pounds of mixed rye grasses and clovers (say fifty) sown on a piece of good land would produce seed to improve the sheep and cattle pastures for miles round a station where grass is so generally much needed. On sale at one shilling per lb., warranted, at the Stores of

HENRY FERRIS,

Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N.B.—On sale, all the best brands of Colonial Tobacco, Tobacco Stems, &c.

January 7.

568

WASHING BY MACHINERY.

THE undersigned begs to introduce the Australian public, a Machine

just completed for washing clothes, wash the most delicate, as well as description of linen (without the injury or wear) cleaner and more than can be done by the hand, greater ease and expeditious means.

By the use of these machines may save 50 per cent, and every family will find it a most useful and economical machine.

The manufacturer, J. S. 5812

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SELLING

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speedily clear

immense Stock

several thousand

under.

Cash paid

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Builders, on

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TO EVERYBODY.

ROBERT APPLETON once more invites the public to take an early inspection of his

EXTENSIVE UPHOLSTERY BAZAARS

At the corner of Pitt and Park streets, and in Bathurst-street, adjoining the Edinburgh Castle, which comprise every article of Furniture and Upholstery, suited both for luxury and convenience. These, therefore, are far too numerous to enumerate, but he begs to call particular attention to

HIS ENORMOUS STOCK

OF

MATTRESSES, PALLIASSES, &c.

Which range from the smallest up to the largest size, and are of a manufacture, quality, and price hitherto, unknown in the colony, so high are the two first, and so low is the latter.

TO THE GOLD SEEKERS

About to depart to CALIFORNIA these will be an invaluable acquisition, as they can be made to fit any berth which a passenger may have taken. Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c., complete.

R. A. begs also to notify that as he keeps first-rate hands in constant employ as manufacturers of furniture and upholstery, persons desirous of having sofas, couches, chairs, or other articles of that description repaired, or mattresses re-upholstered, can have them done at his establishment in the very best style and most expeditious manner, and at the lowest price.

R. A.'s terms of dealing are—

FOR CASH ONLY!

THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

NO ABATEMENT!!!

Mark!!! R. APPLETON'S Furniture, Upholstery, Mattresses, and Palliasses Manufactories, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, and in Bathurst-street, adjoining the Edinburgh Castle.

The highest price given for hair, wool, flax, and feathers.

712

TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS AND OTHERS.

M. D. THOMAS BAKER, of the

Woolloomooloo Inn, having imported at a very considerable expense a Spirit Fountain and Beer Engine of superior manufacture, together with all the necessary paraphernalia belonging thereto, and finding since its arrival his business is not so situated as to require such expensive fittings, has upon the advice of several friends decided upon submitting the same

TO RAFFLE

by one hundred members at one pound each, to be divided into

FOUR PRIZES, viz:—

FIRST PRIZE.

One large brass Spirit Fountain, with diamond glass vases, pillar and branch for gas, globes and chimney glasses, with savanelli, weighing 25 lbs.

SECOND PRIZE.

One six-motion Beer Engine, superior make, with ivory handles, six lengths lead pipe, butt tape, &c., &c., complete.

THIRD PRIZE.

One pair globe glasses, four chimney Teas large screwed bottoms, bar furniture, &c.

TEN SWIVEL COCKS to casks, br

195 Feet putter pipe.

FOURTH PRIZE.

105 Feet lead pipe, three

One set best measure

One quart, one r

measures

Two quarts.

Two pint for

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5812

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SELLING

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850 tons burthen, roo

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1034

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

IMP JUNDINGS.

North Richmond.—January 7: Horse, branded JIF off shoulder, had a bell locked on his neck with a small chain, JIF conjoined near shoulder. If not released he will be sold. J. MOORE.

Stratford.—Horse, Liverpool Road.—January 8: 13th cow, white back and belly, place cut off both horns, branded JIF on hip. Black cow, white back and belly, branded DP on hip, D on shoulder, 8 on ribs. Red cow, same brand, other brands not legible. Red cow, branded TP on shoulder. Brindle cow, white star on forehead, branded so on or on ramp, one shoddy not legible. Spotted or brindle sided cow, white back and belly, branded like JIF on hip. Red and white heifer, branded on ribs like JIF. Brindle heifer, white back, branded 7 on rump. Red heifer, white back and belly and head, branded on ribs with three letters, not legible. Black or brown cow, risen three years old, long tail, white star on forehead, near fore fetlocks white, off hind fetlocks white, no brand visible. If not claimed and released on or before the 11th February, they will be sold. W. LUCAS, 11a, ad.

Warrington.—From Curlew's dike. January 11: Chestnut horse, GG with A conjoined over under saddle off side, C near shoulder, off hind fetlock white, aged, 15 hands high, damaged. Red steer, white back, TH of rump and thigh. Brindle pony cow, 2½ off rump, 3 near shoulder. Red and white ox, 1½ off rump. Red cow, W 4 over C near ribs. Black bull, calf, unbranded. Brindle and white steer, 2 near rump, like D off shoulder, white hind cow, 2½ near ribs. Brown sided bull calf, unbranded. Red ox, 1½ near rump, D near ribs. If the above cattle are not released within 14 days they will be sold. A. ANTONIO, 11a, ad.

Middleton.—From the land of Mr. J. Blackmore, of Nabe: Bay mare, black points, long tail, branded C of shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Grey horse, long switch tail, branded M on near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Grey horse, switch tail, branded M of shoulder, M of conjoined on near shoulder, indolent, branded on near side of neck, 7 years old, 15 hands high. If the above mare and horses are not released on the 11th January they will be sold. J. FRANKS, 10a, ad.

Middleton.—January 11: Yellow cow, off ear marked, 1½ two diamonds under of rump. Strawberry cow, 1½ two diamonds under of rump. Red sided cow, CW over 1½ two diamonds under of rump. If not released they will be sold in 24 days. J. MANN, 8, ad.

Darby.—January 11: Red and white heifer, white face, 2 years old. Yellow and white heifer, brand M on rump near side, damaged. Yellow and white bull, brand M on rump near side, damaged. Yellow and white steer, brand M on rump near side, damaged. If not released within 14 days they will be sold. D. EVANS, 10a, 3a.

Manilla.—From Brindley Park Estate, common trespass. January 1: 13th cow, long tail, blaze down face, inclined to off neck, hind fetlocks white, part of near foot white, 3 reversed with W conjoined near shoulder, damaged. 6d. From the Estate of J. Davy: Black mare, long tail, small blaze down the forehead. T off shoulder, W of neck, like 5 under saddle off side, damaged. Black horse, black in forehead, near foot white, hind feet white, no visible brand. The foal and yearling supposed to be the increase of the mare, damaged. Black yearling filly, blaze in forehead, off fore fetlock white, hind fetlock white, no visible brand. If the above cattle are not released on the 28th January, they will be sold. J. TONIN, 12a, ad.

Berrima.—From the farm of Mr. Levy, Berrima. January 3: White and yellow pony cow, branded on off side FC and JH conjoined with C. White and yellow spotted heifer, branded on 144 HC on off side. White and yellow cow, branded JH conjoined with C on near rump, 17H of rump and HM on off ribs. White and spotted steer, branded 144 off rump. Strawberry cow, hoop horns, branded JH conjoined with C on near rump, and 17H of rump, and HM on off ribs. White and yellow steer, branded 144 off rump. Red heifer, branded 144 off rump, 144 off rump. If not claimed on or before the 11th January they will be sold. O. CHAPMAN, 11a, ad.

Stony.—January 7: Yellow brindle bullock, branded BP on the ribs with 144. Strawberry cow, 144 on off side FC and JH conjoined with C. White and yellow spotted heifer, branded on 144 HC on off side. White and yellow cow, branded JH conjoined with C on near rump, 17H of rump and HM on off ribs. White and spotted steer, branded 144 off rump. Strawberry cow, hoop horns, branded JH conjoined with C on near rump, and 17H of rump, and HM on off ribs. White and yellow steer, branded 144 off rump. Red heifer, branded 144 off rump, 144 off rump. If not claimed on or before the 11th January they will be sold. O. CHAPMAN, 11a, ad.

WALLAMINE COMMON.—The description of the undermentioned portion of land, near the Macdonald River, promised by Sir Thomas Brisbane as a Common for the use of the inhabitants of the district of the Wollumbi and Macdonald River, is published for general information. At the expiration of one month from this date, the Deed of Grant of the said Common will be executed in favour of Trustees under the Act. His Excellency the Governor and Legislative Councils of the Act of the Governor 1, County of No. 1, Victoria, No. 31, near the Macdonald River, parish unnamed, lambs Common, 14 River, 2565 acres, Wollumbi corner of J. Hall's purchase at the north-east corner of the south by 170 acres, and bounded by the Macdonald River, &c.

BERRIMA.—George CHILDS, Esq., appointed keeper of the Pioneer has been Berrima, vice Richard Wittig. Found at MURRUMBidgee. Mr. James BECK, Esq., appointed keeper of the Public Yau has been village of Murrumbidgee, in the district and at the vice Wollumbi Headman, resigned. (Berrima, 10a, ad.)

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRAC.

ANTI-RENT CHARGE.—Near Albany 14. Many houses of one branch of the great the Russell family, who enjoy or ought to enjoy the possession of a block of ten miles square as a grant from the Crown when the Union was a British colony, (just as Mr. Kip's ancestors once owned great part of the site of New York). Their property ought of course to be of immense value at present, and would be but for the consummate rascality of the tenants. Though they and their forefathers have thriven, and thriven well, under the present lord of the manor and his ancestors, those now occupying the estate have come to the honest and honourable conclusion that they will pay no more rent to the proprietor. This is owing not to poverty, but the vilest of pride. They say that other farmers in the States have their own land and pay no rent, and that neither they nor their tenants are too proud to be honest men. Something like our conscientious Dissenters at home, who pretend to too much principle to pay anything, if they could help themselves, to the support of the Church; but have not too much principle to wish to put into their own pockets an amount the deduction due to which has already been made matter of equitable valuation and adjustment in their rentals or purchases. As regards the Van Rensselaer tenantry, I am sorry to say that they have too much of public feeling with them in the States for any court of law to be able to compel them to pay their just debt to the proprietors of the estate. At one time, indeed, it turned a little against

them when they followed up their refusal to pay by the murder of two of his collectors; but that feeling has died away, and they remain now, I believe, in almost undisturbed possession, having made some dishonestly cheap compromise; the present representative of the family being quite in reduced circumstances in consequence. When I was told of this, I asked, with a feeling akin to indignation, why, for the sake of the honour of public justice, the Government did not interfere to enforce the authority of the law against these rascally delinquents? I was answered, with an expression of regret, by the really honourable gentleman to whom I addressed my inquiry, that it was impossible for the Executive to act even if willing; for as the refractory tenantry numbered some 3,000 votes among them, they had it in their power to overturn any Government that set itself in opposition to their wholesale system of robbery. Of course, the remedy would be, in a State determined to maintain the public honour inviolate, to pass a law by which all willful and therefore dishonest defaulters should *ipso facto* be disfranchised; but I fear that it would be found impossible thus to vindicate the right in a condition of society where almost universal suffrage prevails. Meantime, what an appalling picture of public morals does a state of things present, in which, not on the verge of civilization, in those regions of the West where it shades off into worse than barbarism, but in the very centre of a great amount of civilization, in the heart of the principal State, and at the very head-quarters of its Government, 3,000 individuals having a voice in the franchise of the country—men who, many of them, perhaps, attend public worship on a Sunday, and call themselves respectable members of society—should thus be banded together in thievish and dastardly combination to rob an individual on whose lands they and their fathers have tattered. The Emigrant Churches in Canada.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE RHUBARB?—Wherever a moderate quantity of ground is under rhubarb, the plants being of good sorts, and the treatment from the first having been judicious, an incredible number of juicy stalks, not at all too old, are now presenting themselves for that consumption which, according to the principle of "every dog must have his day," is now denied them. And yet there has been no neglect of them in the past season. You may have used them in every form, and given freely to your neighbours; still, here they are, calling loudly for use. To save, at least, some of this useful vegetable from going to the compost heap, we shall here, although not generally dealing in recipes, point out one or two ways in which the redundant rhubarb may be used at this season. 1st. It may be made into wine, which, if carefully kept, will prove a delicious and wholesome beverage through the summer months of next year. The process is simple. Take as many rhubarb stalks as you think you may require, (you may make more wine next week if the quantity is not sufficient), peel and bruise them, and pour cold spring water on them, in the proportion of an imperial quart to a pound; stir the "mash" twice a day for three days, then press and strain it, adding loaf sugar in the proportion of 1½ lb. per gallon, and, brandy according to taste; barrel it, suspending a linen bag of iainglass in the centre of each barrel. It must be stopped very close, and, in from six to nine months, according to temperature, it will be ready to be bottled off for use. All the kinds of rhubarb will answer for this purpose. 2d. A preserve, applicable to winter use in almost every kind of way, and, when well made, ornamental and elegant in appearance, may be made from their stalks, and be called rhubarb jam, or rhubarb marmalade. After the skin and fibre are removed, equal weights of good brown sugar and of the stalks so prepared (and cut in small pieces) are to be taken; and, after the sugar has been boiled pretty thick and well skimmed (half a pint of water being allowed to every three pounds), the rhubarb, with a few pieces of white ginger to be added, and the whole boiled till it falls and till the preserve looks clear. This preserve will keep for years. If the small kinds of scarlet are used, the skin and fibres may be left in, and the pieces cut much smaller than the other sort. This will give a beautiful colour. 3d. The rhubarb stalks, cut in convenient lengths, may be preserved in bottles like green gooseberries, and will be of material use in helping out your stock of winter preserves. *Scottish Agricultural Journal.*

OLD WISDOM.—The passion for old wine has been sometimes carried to a very ridiculous excess, for the "thick crust," the "bee's wing," and several other criteria of the epiphany, and but so many proofs of the decomposition and departure of some of the best qualities of the wine. Had the man that first filled the celebrated Heidelberg tun been placed as sentinel to see that no other wine was put into it, he would have found it much better at twenty-five or thirty years old than at one hundred or one hundred and fifty, had he lived so long and been permitted now and then to taste it. At Bremen there is a wine cellar called the Store, where five hogheads of Rhenish wine have been preserved since the year 1625. These five hogheads cost 1200 francs. Had this been put out to compound interest each hoghead would now be worth a thousand millions of money, a bottle of this precious wine glass 2,000 21,799,480 francs, and a single wine A ONE-3,898.

INSIDE.—A MARLBOROUGH CARRIAGE: THE HORNS of a one-whew and very novel invention, called out West, and which has recently been taken up, especially and promises to be of much surface of the ground prairie, or wherever the vehicle consists of a 10 is tolerable level. The fourteen feet in diameter hollow wooden wheel is made of iron, and the centre is a small iron shaft, from which the centre is a wheel support four comfortable suspenders; the wheel thus revolve so far as passenger remaining in perfect equanimity, the arrangement for guiding the carriage. The simple and effective; it can make a much shorter turn than a stage coach, make a much careful trial of one of these carriages. A very recently made on the State road between Dover and Tuscarora county, Ohio, when Canal ferry demonstrated their utility in transporting

very heavy loads with ease and rapidity. The carriage was piled by a party of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, with two heavy draught horses previously trained to propel them. The distance between the two places, five miles, was performed in 30 minutes on the first trip, and 20 minutes on the second. The horses are not confined by harness, and as they travel as it were on an endless plank road, their work is comparatively easy.—*Boston Chronicle.*

COER or WA.—La Presse lately contained, under the head of "The net product of twenty years of war," the following striking statements in support of its arguments for a reduction of the army.

Year	Men.
July of June 24, 1791	150,000
September, 1793	100,000
February, 24, 1793	300,000
April 16, 1793	30,000
Regulation of August 16, 1793	1,000,000
Conscription of Vend. 3, an VII.	100,000
Germin, 28, an. VII.	150,000
Messidor 24, an. VII.	110,000
Floreal 28, an. X.	120,000
Floreal 8, an. XI.	120,000
an. XII.	60,000
Nivose 8, an. XIII.	60,000
Nivose 27, an. XIII.	60,000
Vend. 2, an. XIV.	80,000
December 15, 1806	80,000
April 7, 1807	80,000
January 21, 1808	80,000
September 10, 1808	80,000
September 12, 1808	80,000
January 1, 1809	80,000
April 25, 1809	60,000
October 6, 1809	30,000
December 13, 1809	120,000
Same day	40,000
September 1, 1812	120,000
January 11, 1813	350,000
April 3, 1813	180,000
August 24, 1813	30,000
October 9, 1813	280,000
November 16, 1813	300,000
Total	4,556,000

NAPOLEON, for his part, obtained by the conscription 2,475,000 men. Those who set out were never freed from service. M. Dars, in his report to the Legislative body on the conscription of 1813. (Monsieur, 20 Floreal, an. X.) Spain was the tomb of most of our old soldiers; what remained perished almost entirely in the snows of Russia. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits of from eighteen to twenty years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 men raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but 100,000 men above the Guard. In 1793, France had no new eighty-six departments. The conquests of the Republic gave her, in two years, the Rhine and the Alps for frontiers. From 1794 to 1800, the number of our departments was increased by nineteen, and made her frontiers of 1800. Napoleon, in 1815, joined to France, Holland, maritime Germany, and half of Italy, and created twenty-seven new departments. France then having one hundred and thirty-two. In 1814, France was reduced to her old limits of 1790, and from her were taken Marienburg, Philippsville, and London. Such, then, was the net produce of twenty years' gigantic war, heroic efforts, immense sacrifices, and bloodshed on every battle-field of Europe. A single battle lost, that of Waterloo, sufficed to take from France the fruit of twenty immortal victories, and to render her smaller in 1815 than in 1790. But that is not all—4,556,000 of men (how many nations have 4,556,000 souls?) cut down by balls and bullets, must be added, 7,000,000 of indemnity of war paid by France to the Allied Powers, and which was payable in equal portions in five years by means of bonds to be borne on the Royal Treasury, plus 400,000,000 for the support of the foreign garrison, plus a multitude of various indemnities, the whole amounting to nearly two milliards.

HOW TO PROSELYTE IN BERRIMA.—In the first place make up your mind to accomplish what ever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment, persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity. Be afraid to work with your own hands and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who comes and goes." Attend to your business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred, and worse boiled." Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid." Save the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove." Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." Plough deep while slugs are asleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep. "Treat every one with respect and civility." "Every thing is gained, and nothing lost by courtesy." Good manners ensure success. Never anticipate wealth from any other source but labour! especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He that waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race." Above all things never despair. "God is where he was." Heaven helps those who help themselves. Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from accomplishing.

A MEMBER OF THE PORK ARISTOCRACY. CINCINNATI, OHIO.—"I fell into conversation with an intelligent, well-dressed passenger, who, as we sailed by the town of Utica, in Indiana, remarked that it was too near the large city of Louisville to thrive greatly; and in speculating on the future prospects of the West, he said that by the census of 1840 it was proved that the Atlantic States had about 18,000,000 inhabitants, and a half of inhabitants, while the States lying west of the mountains, and between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, numbered about six millions four hundred thousand. Now it is believed that the census of 1850 will show the population of the whole country to have changed its centre to the west of the mountains, and, under a system of universal suffrage, the centre of population becomes the centre of political power. After having been much interested with the information which I gained from this companion, although occasionally struck with his violation of the rules of ordinary good manners, I was trying to divine to what class in society he might belong, when he began to enlarge on the number of hogs killed

last year in Cincinnati, which exceeded all former seasons, amounting to 800,000, and to describe to me how the streets, in killing time, were blocked up with barrels of salt pork for exportation, so that it was not easy to pass in a carriage. He then asked me abruptly, 'How many hogs do you think I killed last season?' Imagining that he might be a farmer, I said, 800. He exclaimed, '18,000, and all of them despatched in thirty-five days!' He next began to boast that one of his men could estimate more hogs in one day than any other hand in Kentucky; and, placing himself in the attitude of his favourite executioner, he gave me such a minute description of his mode of operating, and dwelt on it with so much zest, as to make me feel satisfied that, as Thomas Diafoirus, in the 'Malade Imaginaire,' proposed to treat his mistress with a 'dissection,' so this member of the 'pork aristocracy' of the West would never doubt that such feats of professional dexterity as he loved to dilate upon must command the admiration of all men who have the slightest feeling for superior artistic skill."—*See C. Leigh.*

A SUPPLY FOR ONE.—Take seventy years of the life of an epicure, beyond which age many of that class of bon vivants arrive, and even above eighty, still in the full enjoyment of degeneration, &c. (for example, Talleyrand, Cambaceres, Lord Sefton, &c.); if the first of the said epicures, when entering on the tenth spring of his extraordinary career, had been placed on an eminence, say, the top of Primrose-hill, and had had exhibited before his infatigable eyes the enormous quantity of food his insignificant person would devour before he attained his seventy-first year, — first, he would believe it to be a delusion; secondly, he would enquire, where the money could come from to purchase so much luxurious extravagance? But here I shall leave the pecuniary expenses on one side, which a man of wealth can easily surmount when required. So now, dearest, for the extraordinary fact: imagine on the top of the above-mentioned hill a rumbler of the boy just entering his tenth year, surrounded with the richest provision and delicacies claimed by his rank and wealth, taking merely the medium consumption of his daily meals. By closely calculating he would be surrounded and gazed at by the following number of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, &c.:—By no less than 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 300 lambs, 150 geese, 1200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducks, 300 pigeons; 1450 partridges, pheasants, and grouse; 600 woodcocks and snipes; 600 wild ducks, widgeon, and teal; 450 plovers, ruffs, and reeves; 800 quails, ortolans, and dotterels, and a few guillemots and other foreign birds; also 600 hares and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 Guinea fowls, 10 peacocks, and 360 wild fowl. In the way of fish, 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel, 300 whiting, 800 soles and plaice, 400 flounders, 400 red mullet, 100 eels, 150 haddocks, 400 herrings, 6000 mussels, and some hundred thousand of those delicious silvery whitebait, besides a few hundred species of fresh-water fishes. In shell-fish, 20 turtles, 30,000 oysters, 1500 lobsters, or crabs, 300,000 prawns, shrimps, sandolins, and anchovies. In the way of fruit, about 500 lbs. of grapes, 360 lbs. of pine-apples, 600 peaches, 1400 apricots, 240 melons, and some hundred thousand plums, green-gages, apples, pears, and some millions of cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, mulberries, and an abundance of other small fruit—viz., walnuts, chestnuts, dry figs, and plums. In vegetables of all kinds, 475 pounds weight of about 2434 pounds of butter, 684 pounds of cheese, 21,000 eggs, 800 do. plovers. Of bread, 64 tons, half a ton of salt and pepper, near 24 tons sugar; and, if he had happened to be a covetous boy, he could have formed a fortification or most round the said hill with the liquids he would have to partake of to facilitate the digestion of the above-named provisions, which would amount to no less than 11,073 gallons, which may be taken as below:—49 hogheads of wine, 1884 gallons of beer, 684 gallons of spirits, 342 liqueurs, 2394 gallons of coffee, cocoa, tea, &c., and 304 gallons milk, 2736 gallons water, all of which would actually protect him and his satiated property from any young thief or fellow-schoolboy, like Alexandre Dumas had protected Dante and his immense treasure from the pirates, in his island of Monte Cristo. You now, dearest, fancy that I am exaggerating in every way; but to convince you, and to prevent your puzzling your brain to no purpose, I also enclose you a medium scale of the regular meals of the day, from which I have taken my basis, and in sixty years amounts at no less than 335 tons weight of meat, farinaceous food and vegetables, &c.; out of which I have named in detail the probable delicacies that would be selected by an epicure through life.—*Boyer's Modern Housewife.*

THE LONDON CORPORATION.—THE INNER PLANTATION PROJECT.—The Freeman's Journal states that they have it on good authority, "that the committee of the London Corporation, to which was referred the consideration of the proposed Irish estate project, is about to present its report, which will be against the corporation making any move in the matter."

LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The Liverpool Financial Reform Association have issued 15,000 tracts during the past year. Next year they hope to issue 150,000.—*Leeds Mercury.*

MONARCHS WHO HAVE VISITED IRELAND.—The only British sovereigns who have visited Ireland, in peace or war, were Henry 2nd, John, Richard 2nd, James 2nd, William 3rd, and George 4th, in August, 1821. Her Majesty is the first British Queen that has visited the country.—*Leeds Mercury.*

MURDERERS BURIED.—The late Rev. Charles Brann Havville, formerly vicar of Portsmouth, has left the following bequest to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500; to the Clergy Orphan Society, £500; to Winchester County Hospital, £500; to the Clergy Orphan Society, Winchester, £100; to the Vicar of Portsmouth, as an endowment for St. Mary's Chapel, £1000; to the Vicar of Portsea, as an endowment for Trinity Chapel, £1000. The last two free of legacy duty. Mr. Havville died on the 17th of July.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

A SECOND VISIT to the United States, by Sir Charles Lyell, President of the Geological Society, 3 vols. 8vo.

This is very pleasant and at the same time instructive reading. Sir Charles Lyell ranges with great ease, freedom, and rapidity, over an infinite variety of subjects, religious, scientific, political, social, from the most profound inquiries into the structure of the human mind to the minutiae of the daily life of the people, the resources, the destiny of the mighty nation which is spreading over it with such unexampled activity, down to the lightest touches of Transatlantic character and manners. — *Quarterly Review*. Sketches in New Zealand with pen and pencil, by W. Tyronne Power, 8vo, plates.

Mr. Power's personal narrative considerably enhances the interest and value of his statements. His journeys up rivers and mountains, and in various directions across a trackless country, his intercourse with the natives, and the incidents of savage life which every now and then rise upon his course, are full of excitement, and bring out in their details an effective picture of the colony. — *New Monthly Magazine*. Cunningham's Hand Book for London past and present, 2 vols. 8vo.

The author tells us in his brief preface, that the work was "seven years in hand," and considering the quantity and novelty of the information which it contains, we can well believe him. Mr. Cunningham's industry must have been unequalled, and he has shown judgment in the selection and use of his materials. — *Advertiser*.

A Physician's Holiday, or a Tour in Switzerland in Summer of 1848, by John Forbes, M.D.

The reader who travels in his arm-chair will glean amusement and information from Dr. Forbes. His has the activity of a professional man, the object of which is to attract the attention of the physician, with the frank and attractive which distinguish the medical over the other professions, and rather induce the confidence of strangers. — *Advertiser*.

A Manual of Scientific Enquiry, prepared for the use of H. M. Navy and for travellers in general. Edited by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., M.P., &c.

Although the Manual is only a series of instructions as to what points an enquirer should direct his attention to, and how he should record what he observes, each page is more or less an informal exposition of the leading elements of the science of which it treats. The reader has the pit of the matter by the shortest cut, and pretty much as a professional pupil would be taught by a practical man. — *Advertiser*.

Vividness of the Real City. By James Whitelock, Esq., Q.C.

This is a work which all future English travellers desirous of seeing in modern Rome all that can now be discerned of the ancient city, will take care to provide themselves with. We recommend this work not only to visitors of Rome, but to all who take a lively interest in the most interesting of all cities. — *Morning Post*.

The Honorable Robert Curzon, Jun.

A subject, full of interest and character, is here treated with that neat and gentlemanly pleasantness of style which would impart piquancy to topics in themselves far more dreary. — *Advertiser*.

The Sailor's Horn Book for the Law of Storms, being a practical exposition of the theory of the Law of Storms, and its uses to mariners of all climes, in all parts of the world, shown by Transparent Storm Cards and numerous Lessons. By Henry Piddington, Esq., President of Marine Courts of Enquiry, Calcutta.

A valuable manual of the Law of Storms. We wish we could be sure that it would be in every ship in which English is read. — *Advertiser*.

A valuable practical work. — *National Magazine*. An exceedingly useful manual, interesting to the meteorologist as well as the mariner. — *Advertiser*.

Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern, during the Campaign in the Punjab, 1848-49.

A more lively, and more interesting, and more really experienced on service, including the horrible work he does, and the terrible sights he sees, was never written. — *Economist*, July 14, 1849.

Bertrams Land, being a visit to the scenes of the Bible, by Rev. W. J. Woodcock.

Wray's Practical Sugar Planter, being the result of sixteen years' experience in the East and West Indies, with many plates, 8vo.

The Colonies of England, a plan for the government of our colonial possessions, by J. A. Roebuck, M.P.

Principles of Political Economy, with their application to Social Philosophy, by J. S. Mill, 2 vols. 8vo.

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Printed muslins, 11 yards each, warranted fast colours, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per dress.

French printed muslins, all wide, 9 1/2 to 11 yards each, 6s. 9d., to 9s. 6d. Balconies, the largest stock in Sydney, commencing at 7s. the full dress. Delaines in great variety, 6s. 3d., to 8s. 6d. the full dress.

Plain and printed French delaines and cashmeres A large lot of FRENCH ORGANIZING MUSLINS, 12 and 13 yards each, ALL at 5s. 10d. each. Shot Norwich lustrous, a new material, quite equal to any Irish poplins, at 5s. 6d. per yard.

Barège, tartan, &c., &c. Brauze, in printed, cashmere, Llama, barège, and filled Paisley Bonnets, in drawn silk, rice straw, and plain and fancy Tuscan and Dunstable PANAMA, in plain and fancy silk and satin Fancy work-boxes and bookers purses, Crochets, croquet-boxes, &c., &c. 253, Pitt-street. 10801

TO SETTLERS AND COUNTRY BUYERS.

THE undersigned having completed their arrangements for making their purchases in the London and Manchester markets, respectfully state they are now in possession of the largest stock of family drapery, furnishing drapery, ladies' fashionable drapery, slop clothing, blankets, and woollens, ever offered in the colony of New South Wales.

And having made their contracts in the lowest state of the market, they are enabled to offer their goods (perfect and in good condition) at prices which must ensure a quick return.

Settlers and cash purchasers will find it worth while to inspect this stock, as, from the extensive assortment, they will easily select all they require, and thus save the trouble and fatigue of running from house to house to complete their list, independently of the saving effected, by obtaining the best quality of goods at prices which are generally paid for inferior articles.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON, 265, Pitt-street.

January 7.

SYDNEY HOUSE, 269, PITT-STREET.

J. T. WOODS, in returning thanks to his numerous friends in town and country, for their very liberal and increasing support, begs to inform them that his Stock was never larger nor cheaper than at the present time, having purchased at the recent large sales by auction. Goods actually below invoice price, and having marked them at a very small advance on cost, purchasers will save at least twenty per cent. by making their purchases at Sydney House.

Also, — From the Stock of Mr. Mitchell, King-street, purchased at auction, fifty per cent. under cost, an immense variety of Irish linens and lawns. Fancy silk neckties Black and white silk Gentlemen's black hose Ditto ditto cotton Ditto ditto ducape Ditto ditto every description Ditto ditto Barathas ditto Huckleback and medical rubber Linen and cotton bed-ticks Ditto damask table cloths Ditto ditto in the Prints and calicoes piece

J. T. W. would impress upon his friends the necessity of an early call, as this is positively an opportunity of purchasing Drapery far below English cost, which may not soon again occur.

STONEY HOUSE, 269, Pitt-street.

SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

S L O P S. JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform Settlers, Storekeepers, and others visiting Sydney at this period of the year, that they have on hand an immense stock of Slop, comprising every ARTICLE suitable for up-country use, and which they are selling at the smallest remunerating profit.

CORNER HOUSE, 277, and 279, Pitt-street.

HATS. HATS. HATS. M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON, have just received an extensive assortment of Beaver and Silk Hats, suitable for all classes of the community, manufactured expressly for this climate, by Simmons and Woodrow, Oldham, and Christie, London, which will be sold at extremely moderate prices, to make room for other goods. Soft felt hats—drab and coloured, glazed hats, Jim Crow, palm leaf, Manila, China, Laphors, Tuscan, Dunstable, cabbage-tree, and straw hats. Infants', boys', and youths' hats, in variety Men's and boys' cloth caps Leather hat cases Shepherds' coats 287 and 289, Pitt-street. 670

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS. T. SMITH, Shirt Tailor, Park-street, respectfully thanks his patrons and the public for the flattering and very liberal return his exertions have received during the last twelve months, fully proving that his endeavours to produce a correctly fitting shirt, with good work and substantial materials, have met with general approbation. Prompted with this success, he will increasingly persevere in his endeavour to please, and from his thorough knowledge of the art of shirt-cutting and its practical working, trusts that his establishment may be second to none in the world for really good, correctly cut, and well-made shirts.

During the past winter there has been a pressing demand for labour, and J. T. S. has therefore been enabled to engage a large number of additional workers, and he is now in a position to offer the largest, most varied, and cheapest assortment ever produced in this colony, comprising: — Gentlemen's white shirts of every size and quality. Extra long fronts. Ready washed shirts of various kinds. Gentlemen's superior regatta and yacht shirts. Extra strong Scotch twilled ditto and bush shirts. With a very large assortment of boys' and youths' white and coloured shirts and night ditto.

Also, Ladies' and children's under clothing and night dresses. Gentlemen's flannel and merino vests and drawers. Silk handkerchiefs, cravats, half hose, and braces. Sheets, pillow slips, and towels. Berrin's registered shirt collars, (inimitable) Bonnets, linen jackets, and summer coats. N.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern.

PATENT SPRING SUMMER HATS. B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call the attention of the lovers of comfort to his unrivalled stock of Summer Hats. Among others will be found: — The Patent Spring Hat, in black and drab Soft Hats, of all colours. Drab French Hats, and Patent Summer Vented Hats. Of all descriptions, exactly suited to the present weather, and warranted to keep the head cool.

Also, Men's, Youths', and Boys' Caps Gold and Silver Cord Lace and Cockade Military and Naval Gold Ornaments. French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market-street. 9846

"Let the eye negotiate for itself, And trust no agent."

THE HAYES REGISTERED PALETOT, PATENTED BY ALL WHO HAVE WORN IT. THIS Popular Garment, so universally worn, still continues to sustain its established reputation, not merely from its being the most economical, but the most gentlemanly and appropriate article of dress ever invented; and H. Hayes and Co. boast with pride that their Paletot, made of the Llama cloth, the only material fit to be worn in this colony, still commands the admiration of all who have honoured them with their patronage—to those who have not done so, they respectfully solicit a trial; then, and then only, will they be convinced that the Hayes' Paletot will stand the test with any other garment of the kind that ever was produced, whether as regards fit, style, workmanship, or price.

HENRY HAYES AND CO., Naval and Military Tailors, 416, George-street.

WOOLPACKS, 9, 9 1/2, and 10 lbs. for sale, at a London-built Centrol, in MR. R. FAWCETT'S, Auctioneer, 481, George-street.

FLOOR CLOTHS. A. LENEHAN has just received a fresh supply of the most superb patterns of the above, ex "Ralph Bernal," in addition to his already extensive stock of HARRIS PATENT FLOOR CLOTHS. Upholstery Establishment, 287, Castlereagh-street.

CABRIOLET. FOR SALE, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, a London-built Centrol, in most excellent condition, with lamps and Collings's axle. If not previously sold it will be put up to auction on Saturday, the 19th January, at the weekly sale.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS. A FINE SAMPLE, on sale by BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD, Harrington-street.

SINGLE DIAMOND PORT WINE. In Pipes, "Hogheads," "Quarter-casks," For sale by SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.

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SYDNEY VACANCY

the Director of the Public Works Department has received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, a notice to the effect that the office of the Director of the Public Works Department is now vacant, and that the duties of the office are to be performed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, until such time as a person is appointed to the office.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary has received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, a notice to the effect that the office of the Director of the Public Works Department is now vacant, and that the duties of the office are to be performed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, until such time as a person is appointed to the office.

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CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.
CURRENTS in butts, carotels, and barrels
Raisins in casks and boxes
Muscovado in layers
Jordan almonds in 25 lb. boxes
Lemon and orange peel in tins
Mixed spices, ground
Spices of every variety
Pickles in 1, 2, and 3 dozen boxes
Bottled fruits in 3 dozen cases
Apples in casks
Walnuts in casks
Barcelons nuts
Sauces, from the best London houses
Sardines in tins
China preserves in jars
Oilsman's stores of every description
Sperm and other candles
Genuine Ceylon diamond curry powder
Preserved salmon in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins
Red herrings in 2 dozen tins and half barrels
White herrings in half barrels
Pulled Turkey legs in drums
Scotch haddocks in 1 cwt. drums
Westmoreland hams, choice quality
Jams from Betty's, London
Coffee, in 6, 10, 20, and 50 lb. tins
Corks, wine and beer
Carbonate soda in 1 cwt. casks
Tartaric acid in 25 lb. jars
Bernuda arrowroot
Sop in 1 cwt. and 2 cwt. boxes
Cream tartar in 2 cwt. casks
Candle wick
Epsom salts in 1 cwt. casks
Sperm, black, and olive oil
Blue stone
Saltpetre in 1 cwt. casks
Macaroni and Vermicelli in 7 lb. tins
Isinglass, and the usual assortment of groceries
Also,
120 Tons of ration and counter sugars
300 Chests hyacinth and black tans
10 Tons soda
60 Tons rock salt
100 Tons Liverpool salt
Also,
Rum in puncheons, hogheads, and barrels
Brandy in hogheads and barrels
Whiskey in barrels
Gin in cases and half cases
Also,
Port wine in pipes, hogheads, and quarter-casks
Sherry wine in ditto
Bottled port wine, loose, or in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Sherry wine ditto
Champagne in 1 dozen baskets
Claret in 1 dozen cases
Also,
Bottled ale and porter, either loose, or in 3 and 4 dozen casks
Devonshire cider in 3 dozen casks
The above are ready for delivery to any extent, and have all been selected from the best importations—prices, as usual, as low as possible, and every care taken with goods intended to travel far into the interior.
S. PERK AND CO.,
9197 Importers and Dealers.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., &c.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
OPORTO, and London bottled Ports, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, a large and choice stock.
Sherris, pale, gold, and brown, both in wood and bottle.
Champagnes, in quarts and pints, the choicest stock in the city.
Clarets, in pints and quarts, brands and vine-tages various.
Burgundy, Hook, Sauterne, Moselle, &c.
Liqueurs, in great variety.
Champagne Cider, in bottle, very fine.
Brandy, pale and dark, in bottle, vintage of 1844.
Rum, Holland, Old Tom, &c., &c.
Byass', Allsopp's and Bass's Beers, in 3 and 4 dozen cases.
On Sale at
L. O. GLANHAM'S,
661, George-street,
Next to Mr. S. Lyons's.
P.S.—A very choice gold Sherry, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, London bottled; price, 15s. 6d. per dozen.
Bass's Beer, in 3 dozen cases, at 8s. per dozen.
COLONIAL TOBACCO.
PITT'S celebrated Brand, on sale in any quantity, at
J. M. LEIGH'S,
Tobacco Establishment, No. 524, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australia Building.
The quality of Pitt's Tobacco is unexceptionable, and parties wanting to purchase are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.
TOBACCO,
NELSON'S No. 1 SWEET LUMPS, THE REAL HONEY DREW, 32 FIGS TO THE POUND, LEIGH'S
At
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment, 524, George-street.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.
The undersigned have just received a further supply of GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, now in general use for sheathing Iron fastened vessels.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
Ironmongers, 450, George-street.
WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
The undersigned are Cash purchaser of the above.
J. T. ARMSTRONG AND CO.,
King-street, November 16.

JUST LANDED, AND ON SALE AT TROOD'S ALBION PRINTING OFFICE, 113, KING-STREET EAST.
BEST LONDON PARCHMENT.
Lamb's and Murray's Abridged Grammars Together with
A good assortment of Primers, First-books for Children, and other articles of general stationery.
ON SALE BY THE UNDER-SIGNED—
White lead, best quality
Paints and colours, assorted
Copal and other varnishes
Lined oil, turpentine
Painters' brushes
Window glass, all sizes
Sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Lead pipes
Brass and lead pumps
Bramah patent closets
Sheet zinc, iron wire
Tin plates, &c., &c., &c.
W. S. FRIEND,
9783 York-street, opposite the Market.
TOBACCO.
PREMIUM OROKOKO,
FROM THE LAUREL FACTORY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
MANUFACTURED of the finest crops, grown on the best lands of Fluviana, Caroline, and Louisa Counties, United States. In sound packages of about 50 lbs. each. Warranted free from mould, and superior to any thing yet offered in Sydney.
J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment, 524, George-street.
PAGE'S PORT,
EX LADY CLARE.
ON SALE by the undersigned—
400 Cases Page's Port Wine.
This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
Near the Post Office.
COMMANDERS of vessels furnished with SPIRITS AND WINES direct from bond, or duty paid, at one hour's notice.
E. H. POLLARD,
Bonded Store, Queen's-place, 738
January 9.
ON SALE—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
THACKER AND CO.,
67 A LUXURY!
AROMATIC OROKOKO CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
A SMALL quantity of the above, and the only sample ever seen in this colony, now on sale at
DIXON'S,
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 494, George-street.
FOR SALE—Hysonskin Tea, in chests and half-chests; Hyson, Twankay, and Imperial, in easy boxes.
Also, superior sun-dried Pampanga Sugar.
Apply to
BOGUE AND CO.,
Pitt-street, 140
January 2.
FOR SALE at the Stores of the Under-signd—
Pampanga Sugar
Zebu ditto
AND,
Liverpool Salt, in quantities to suit purchasers
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street, 446
MONEY.
£700 TO be lent on mortgage of city property. Apply to
SHEPARD AND ALGER,
Pacquet Office, 470, George-street.
MONEY.
£1200 TO be lent on mortgage, in sums of £300 and upwards. Apply to
LITTLE AND YEOMANS,
Solicitors, 126, King-street, Sydney.
A GREAT PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.
MONEY LENT, in small sums. Apply at the
PAWNBROKING ESTABLISHMENT,
Next door to the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
WOOL, TALLOW, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE.
The undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London or Liverpool.
BEIT AND SONS,
Macquarie-place, 6349
December 4.
WOOL.
WOOL Growers, Merchants, and others, interested in having their greasy wools washed and got up in the best paying condition, are respectfully informed, that the undersigned will prepare with judgment at his establishment "Lachlan Mills," all wools and skins entrusted to his care with despatch, and at the lowest possible charge.
J. H. ATKINSON,
Commission Wool Stapler, &c.
N.B.—Fleece wool chased and re-packed, either with side or end presses, at the store, 374, Pitt-street.
TO GROCERS, &c., &c.
THOSE Business Premises at the corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets, to let, at present occupied as a Grocer's. Apply to WILLIAM MOTTITT, Pitt-street. 520

ROBINSON'S BATHS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.
THE Lovers of this delightful and n-vigorating exercise are respectfully informed that the
NEW WORK ENCLOSURE is now completed, and that the most timid bathers may now venture boldly into the water and enjoy his accustomed swim with the fullest confidence in perfect security.
TERMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Per annum £ 1 5 0
Six months 1 4 0
Three months 0 14 0
One month 0 5 0
Week 0 1 6
Single bath 0 0 6
Difference made to families.
Terms to the Ladies' Bath same as above.
N.B.—Hot salt water baths in the Domain, and hot fresh water baths at 404, George-street, next the Royal Hotel, always ready.
TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL.
THE UNDERSIGNED, from the position of their extensive Stores, hereby give notice to their friends and the public, that they are prepared to undertake the business of receiving the ensuing clip of wool intended for shipment to England, or sold in the city, upon the following moderate terms:—
Receiving wool from the drays, weighing, and storing it previous to delivery on board ship, including all charges for bills of lading, labour, and wharfage, at the rate of nine-pence per bale.
Ditto ditto, if deliverable in the city, one shilling per bale.
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf, October 1. 5401
MESSERS. CAMR AND OWEN, Solicitors, have removed their Offices from George-street to No. 229, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney, December 29. 11260
CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES
POSTAL communications must be addressed in future direct to the agent, and pre-paid.
W. H. CHRISTIE,
Agent Church and School Estates.
Church and School Estates Office, Bent-street, January 9. 737
PUBLIC NOTICE.
ALL letters addressed to Mr. H. Taylor, Sen., of Macquarie-street, Parramatta, must be pre-paid, or they will not be received.
January 7. 520
NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Partnership, as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, under the firm of Lowe and Stephens.
CHARLES LOWE,
M. CONSETT STEPHEN.
470, George-street, January 1. 160
NOTICE.
THE partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN MEIKLEJOHN,
WILLIAM SPEER.
Witness—James Hemphill.
Sydney, December 17. 540
NOTICE.
A PARTNERSHIP was this day entered into between the undersigned, under the firm of Speer and Hemphill.
WILLIAM SPEER,
JAMES HEMPHILL.
Sydney, December 17. 550
WANTED, A STATION.
WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Station in the Liverpool Plains, or in any of the adjoining districts, capable of grazing 1500 or 2000 head of cattle. No great objection to purchase a few cattle with the station, but one without stock would be preferred. It must be well watered, and known as a fattening run. Applications (if by letter) must be post-paid, and addressed to
MR. ALEXANDER DODDS,
Auctioneer, East Maitland, 11230
NATIONAL EDUCATION.
No. 509.
WANTED, Teachers for the Schools conducted under the superintendence of the Board of National Education.
Applications to be made by letter, prepaid, accompanied with testimonials as to character and competency.
Married couples, and persons who have been regularly trained in the Model School, Ireland, will be preferred.
By order of the Board of National Education.
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.
National Education Office, Sydney, January 9. 709
CEMETERY COMPANY.
A VACANCY having occurred in the situation of Secretary and Curator to the above Company, Candidates are requested to send in applications addressed to the Board of Directors, 414, George-street, on or before to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock p.m.
All particulars can be ascertained upon application to the undersigned.
J. C. WHITE,
January 7. 863
A CLEGGYMAN proceeding to England by the Mountstuart Express, at the end of the present month, is desirous of taking charge of young gentlemen during the passage, and attending to their education. Reference may be made to the Rev. F. Wilkinson, Meads, Ashfield; or to James Norton, Esq., Elizabeth-street, Sydney, to whom applications may be addressed.
TO LET, the House in Horbury-terrace, lately in the occupation of Miss Randall. Apply to
GEORGE KING,
397, Pitt-street. 323

WANTED, a Surgeon for the Lodge of Philanthropy. Apply to the President, at Mr. Jones, Crown and Kettle, York-street, on or before Wednesday next. 534
WANTED, a thorough Cook and House Servant. Apply to Y. Z., Herald Office. 770
WANTED, a Cook; none need apply who are not competent. Unwarranted. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, George-street and Charlotte-place. 160
COOK—Wanted, in a Protestant Family, a female Cook. Apply to 694, Herald Office. 708
WANTED, a female Cook, one that will make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, London Water-house, Lower George-street, No. 616. 773
WANTED, a person of respectable character, as Cook and Landman. Apply to Mrs. R. S. Ross, College-street. 845
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a man and his wife. The man must be fully competent to attend to a garden, and the woman to cook and wash for a single gentleman. Apply to H. H., at the Herald Office. 536
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a man and his wife without insubordination, the man to wait at table and make himself generally useful; and the woman to cook, wash, and attend to the general duties of a bachelor's establishment. Apply to B. B., at the Herald Office. 531
ONE POUND REWARD.
ABSCONDED, on the 11th December, 1849, my indentured Apprentice, Robert Millington, age, about 19 years; height, five feet six inches. A warrant being out for his apprehension, any person employing him after this notice will be prosecuted by law.
ARTHUR BARKER,
Teller, Church-street, Parramatta. 705
TO BE LET, spacious Building Allotments at Chippendale, on long lease and liberal terms. Apply to Mr. W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Westworth-place, or to the undersigned.
LITTLE AND YEOMAN'S,
126, King street. 11169
TO LET, with immediate possession, the Cottage lately in the occupation of William Augustus Miles, Esq., comprising twelve apartments, situate in Prince-street North, having a balcony in the rear, commanding an unobstructed view of Darling Harbour. Rent moderate. Application to be made to the undersigned.
THOMAS RYAN,
Sydney, December 1. 58
PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.
THE well-known old established house, the Governor Bourke, corner of Market and Sussex streets, directly opposite the Market Wharf. For particulars apply to J. MONTGOMERY, on the premises, or by letter, prepaid.
None but principals will be treated with.
N.B.—Wanted, a first-rate Pork Butcher. Apply as above.
JOHN MOSELY.
TO LET, Alvanley Lodge, containing four rooms, kitchen, out-house, and appurtenances, situated in Bourke-street, Bury Hills, opposite Baptist's Gardens. Rent moderate. Apply any morning from nine to ten, to Mr. R. M. PITT, 245, Pitt-street. 10763
TARRADEALE ESTATE.
TO be Sold or Let, the Estate of Tarradeale, near Goulburn, comprising 2620 acres, well adapted for a head sheep station. Possession can be given on the 1st February next. Apply to E. B. KIRKMAN, Esq., Goulburn; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf, December 19. 10490
SWALD ESTATE, HUNTER RIVER.
SITUATE WITHIN TEN MILES OF MAITLAND, AND NEAR THE TOWNSHIP OF LOCHINVAH.
TO BE LET, the Homestead of OSWALD, with LAND attached.
The House is situate close to the main road, between Maitland and Singleton, is built of stone, and contains eleven commodious and well finished rooms on the ground floor, and six up stairs, with kitchen and store attached, and other out-houses requisite for an extensive establishment.
There is a Garden, consisting of 8 acres, well stocked with choice fruit trees and vines. Also, Good Cultivation Land, and a superior Paddock with frontage to the River Hunter. The house is admirably adapted for an inn, being situated so close on the high road, and possessing so many conveniences for that purpose, that a respectable tenant would command a lucrative business.
Rent, moderate.
For further particulars apply to Thomas Barker, Esq., Sydney; or to Mr. Alexander Dodds, agent for the Oswald Estate. 11229
TO LET, With immediate possession, The "ROSE INN" at PENRITH, which is so well known that it would be superfluous to comment on its varied adaptations for the purposes of an Inn. The present proprietor leaving solely in consequence of his intended relinquishment of the retail business. Full particulars can be obtained of E. Foulkes, at Mr. Titterton's, George-street; or, of the proprietor.
JOHN PERRY.
Penrith, January 10. 794
Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald, Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, January 12, 1850.

Second Supplement

TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

Late European News.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
Saturday, 1 p.m.

The arrival of the *Panama*, after a fine run of ninety-five days, has put us in possession of English papers to the 5th October.

Our readers will be glad to hear that the cholera was at its height when our last news left, and that from about the 20th September it began to subside, and by the end of the month the number of cases was very small.

The *Queen* had returned from Scotland, and was living at Osborne House.

The wool sales were progressing. The large quantity for sale had a depressing effect upon the market. The prices, although pretty good, had fallen from one penny to three half-pence a pound. In a letter, dated October 5th, Messrs. C. and D. Jacobs say:—"Prices are from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. lower for Sydney Wools than in July, the quantity brought on being so large. 34,000 bales have been sold up to last night, and 8000 more remain for sale, with a stock of 18,000 left over for November, and 14,000 to arrive. The excess of import this year will be 18,000 to 20,000 bales over last year."

Intelligence had been received which left little doubt that Sir J. Franklin's expedition was frozen up in Prince Regent Inlet, and that they would be rescued.

Dr. Hinds, Dean of Carlisle, had been appointed Bishop of Norwich; and the Rev. A. P. Stanley, son to the late Bishop, had been offered the vacant deanery. Mr. Alderman Farncomb was the new Lord Mayor.

The Foreign news, although not very important, was interesting.

It was stated that the French government had intimated that unless more liberal measures were introduced by the papacy, they would resume possession of Rome, and hold it until a Congress of the Roman Catholic powers could be assembled.

The Russians had peremptorily demanded, and the Porte as positively refused, the surrender of some Hungarian refugees who had made their escape into Turkey. The affair was exciting much attention, and it was said the British and French Governments had signified their intention of supporting the Turks in their determination.

We shall continue our selection of the most interesting extracts in Monday's paper.

PROPOSED PALACE FOR THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.
—We mentioned a few weeks ago that it was in contemplation to erect for Her Majesty a marine residence on the Irish coast, at or near Kiliney, about seven miles from the metropolis, and within a mile and a half of the harbour of Kingstown. We are now authorised to state that Mr. William Deane Butler, the eminent architect of Stephen's Green, Dublin, is engaged in the preparation of plans and drawings of the proposed building, and that he will shortly arrive in London to submit them for the approbation of Her Majesty. —*Weekly Chronicle*.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, October 5.)

Thursday Evening.

THE English funds have been firm to-day, notwithstanding a depression of nearly a half per cent. in French Rentes. Consols for money opened at 92½ to 93, being an improvement of an eighth on yesterday's price, and after fluctuating, being 92½ and 92½, closed at 92½ to 93. For the account the last price was 92½ to 93. Bank Stock left off 199 to 201; India Stock, 255 to 257; India Bonds, 77s. to 80s.; and Exchequer Bills, 39s. to 42s. premium.

The foreign stock-market has not exhibited any material variation, the transactions having proved extremely limited. The official list recorded the following quotations:—Buenos Ayres, 43, 41½, 43, and 42½; Chilean, 95 ex div.; Ecuador, 34; Mexican, for account, ex January coupon, 26½, 26½, 26½, and 26½; Spanish Five per Cents., 16½, 16½, and 16½; Venezuela Deferred, 6½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 53 and 52½ for money, and 53½ for account; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 81 and 82.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Admiralty, Oct. 4.

From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty by the editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of the *Truelove*, arrived at Hull from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Poince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are on the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe.

This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic message to the Admiralty, since received, from the Mayor of Hull, where the *Truelove* arrived last night.

We have also received the following from our correspondent at Hull:—

"Hull, Oct. 4, 1849.

"Last night the *Truelove*, Captain Parker, arrived here from Davis' Straits, bringing important news relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition, a summary of which has already been telegraphed to the Admiralty by Mr. Ward, the owner. The following is an outline of the news brought by the *Truelove*:—

"In July last, in Pond's Bay, the natives were on board the *Chief*, Captain Kerr, and of their own accord drew a rough sketch of four ships which they stated were frozen up in Prince Regent's Inlet; two on the east side, which had been there four years, and two on the west side, which had been there one year. These natives stated that they had been on board the whole of these ships in March last, and that they were all well and safe.

"On the 22nd of July, Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*, left the fishing-ground, determined to endeavour to reach Sir John Franklin and his crews. The whaler *Advice* accompanied the *Truelove* in this attempt. They proceeded into Lancaster Sound, as far as Croker's Bay; but an entirely solid body of ice stretched across from Croker's Bay to Admiralty Inlet, and compelled them to retrace their steps."

DECREASE OF THE CHOLERA.

(From the Times, September 27.)

It is impossible to exaggerate the sentiment of gratitude which is felt throughout the metropolis at the abatement of the pest from which we are beginning to escape, as it would be to exaggerate the misery which its further continuance would have inflicted. The plague is stayed. Death strikes with a feeble and fitful hand where he so lately smote with so fearful a force. Terror and Despondence, the satellites and companions of Death, are flying before the power which has destroyed the gaunt destroyer. The streets, which still bear the aspect of mourning and sadness, no longer witness the daily insignia of mortality. One meets, indeed, in every place, the memorials of irreparable losses, and the tokens of lasting grief. In

the throng of the Exchange, in the great thoroughfares, in the crowded streets, we jostle against those who have, within a few days, lost their nearest and dearest kin. One man, a week ago the happy husband or proud father, has since followed wife and children to the grave. The patte of infancy and the soft accents of affection have been suddenly hushed in a thousand homes. A havoc has been wrought in innumerable families which a long life will fail to repair. But the plague is already stayed; and, great as the calamity may have been, it is slight compared with what old traditions and modern experience taught us to expect. London has escaped with half the loss sustained in Paris, and a tithe of the destruction which ravaged Moscow, Petersburg, or Delhi.

A termination almost so unhopied for has filled men's hearts with gratitude. They recognize in the mercy that has arrested the hand of the Destroying Angel the salvation of this country from all those, the moral and material ills, which have ever followed in the train of great pestilences. Had the disease remained among us for any time without abatement, experience tells us it could hardly have remained without increase. The mortality, which had risen from the usual weekly average of 900 to 3000, would not have remained many weeks, as low as 3000. Had it gone on in the same ratio of increase, it is hardly too much to say that whole districts in the metropolis and its suburbs would have been laid bare and desolate. True, this would have happened among the abodes of the very poor. But would the consequences of the affliction have been restricted to those spots? Could whole families have been plunged into destitution, and whole parishes have been desolated by panic, in the outskirts of a huge city, without infecting the other healthier elements of society? Impossible. Of the plague which has already, we trust, spent its worst malignity, the deaths which it caused were not the sole nor the most terrible result. The great historian of Greece has depicted in indelible colours the moral which goes hand in hand with the physical pest. We, as a nation, indeed, may not be in the same state as that refined and volatile people which erected altars to "The Unknown God." But, can any one who knows anything of our great cities, and especially of our greatest, say that, were a pest let loose with unmitigated violence on them or in it, the mere destruction of human life would measure the havoc and the calamity endured?

Would the poorer masses of our population go untaunted by that tame utter recklessness of all save present gain and present enjoyment—the same indifference to death or life—honour or dishonour—good or evil—which poisoned the minds of the Athenians more than the plague destroyed their bodies? The historian of the great plague of London bears testimony to the frightful immorality, hardness of heart, and savage recklessness, which disputed with piety, contrition, and repentance, the dominion over men's minds. In our age the vast increase of population, the more than proportionate increase of luxury and wealth—the great contrast of conditions and fortunes, have all raised up elements of discord, contention, and bitter strife, which were unknown in De Foe's time, but which, in a wide-spread pestilence, might now ferment into anarchy and ruin. The metropolis could not have suffered alone. It would have infected all England. We have escaped these evils. We have escaped panic. We have escaped anarchy. We have escaped national convulsion. There have, doubtless, been great suffering, privation, destitution, and despair inflicted on us. There have likewise been much hardness, selfishness, and cruelty elicited by it. But, still, how little have these been, compared with the probable and almost inevitable consequences of a heavier and wider mortality! For this exemption from all the worst evils of a national pestilence, the nation is generally and profoundly thankful.

And, if this be, as we believe it to be, the case, does not an occasion so solemn deserve an expression of sentiments so profound? Should there not be some public and universal recognition of the

Might which has stood between the living and the dead—of the Mercy which has spared us the consummation of a dreadful chastisement? We know that there are men who refuse to acknowledge the hand of God in any great dispensation of His providence,—to whom all the vicissitudes of the material world are but the casual results of fortuitous combinations, or the inevitable operations of undetected laws. Fortunately, the majority of mankind have not concurred in ousting the Deity from all concern in the world which He has made. Most men still feel sensible that there is one Omnipotent and All-powerful who directs and determines the issues of life and death to men and nations. It is useless to talk of secondary causes. Secondary causes are but the instruments which the Deity chooses to employ. Sickness, famine, and death, are warnings by which He reminds mankind of their weakness, their helplessness, and their mortality. Every man feels that in his own family, person, and circumstances. The sickness that hurries a favourite child or an affectionate wife to an early grave is a humbling but effective example of Divine power and human weakness. The palsy that prostrates the strong man in the full flush of health and vigour—the distress and poverty which stun the rich man in the height of his prosperity—these are but secondary, often tertiary causes; they may often be traced step by step through devious but connected consequences; but each man, in his own heart, feels them to be the indications of a supreme will and the tokens of supreme power. And when these befall individuals, the prayer is put up in an earnest confidence that He who has inflicted his wound—though He may not heal it—will yet temper the infliction with a blessing.

Doubtless the cholera, like any other phenomenon, either of the corporeal or the mundane system, follows certain definite and ascertainable laws. So does typhus fever, so do hurricanes, so do waterpouts, so do thunderstorms, so do earthquakes. But the laws of which we speak are but a convenient phrase to express the will of the great Lawgiver. He who made can abate, modify, suspend, or warp them. He who can bid a plague rise in the East may direct its sinuous course so as to baffle the observations of the most sagacious, and the deductions of the most intelligent. After all, when we have ascertained the law, we are nearly as helpless as we were before. We may foresee a certain number of cases and mitigate a certain number; but the highest degree of knowledge which we attain is, that we know but little about them; and our utmost skill is baffled by contingencies which defy its explanation. One fact ever appears prominent above the rest—that we are in the hands of a higher Power.

And this is a merciful dispensation. Without such men would stagnate into a moral apathy, and, forgetting the existence of a God, would forget the duties which He has enjoined. It is by these visitations that men are reminded that they are weak. But they are also reminded that they are accountable. There never yet was a great national affliction without some previous neglect of public or private duties. The very plague which has visited us was made more violent by the omission of kindly acts and the neglect of beneficent laws. The loss of life and the loss of money which we are suffering are penalties by which Almighty Wisdom punishes the delinquencies of Governments and States. Had we observed the duties of charity and justice more than we have, we should have suffered less than we have. Had we been more devout, we should have been more just and more charitable.

Those who have suffered and those who have escaped the pestilence of this year will need no exhortations to acts of individual devotion and thanksgiving. But the suffering assumed the form of a national suffering; the deliverance has been a national deliverance. The thanksgiving should be national also. The form and mode of it we do not undertake to prescribe. But we are confident that the people of this land will feel it their duty to utter a solemn and public expression of their thanks to Him who

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has heard their prayer in due season; and that, moreover, they will not forget that the mere expression of thanks, solemnized by whatever ceremonial it may be, will, in a season like this, be but a poor and unworthy homage at the throne of Infinite Justice. There is a sacrifice which should be performed. The graves of our cities have been crowded with the victims of greedy speculation, careless legislation, and frigid selfishness. Those who have perished have for the most part perished in fetid alleys, noisome and pestiferous houses, vile and infectious cellars, the structures or properties which were owned by selfish covetousness, and erected by selfish indifference. Let us take warning from our past stupidity or neglect, and not mock a religious solemnity by persisting in cruelty and apathy. While we allow the houses of the poor to be without air, light, or water, while we taint the breath of the living with the exhalations of the dead, and while we squabble in the midst of a destroying pest about the rights of vestries and commissions, our fast will be but an impious mummery, and our prayers a hideous mummery.

"Is it such a fast that I have chosen? A day for a man to afflict his soul? To bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Will thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen?—To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free; and that ye break every yoke?"

IRELAND.
(From the Times Correspondent.)
DUBLIN, October 3.

THE LATE CONFLICT IN CORK.
It will be seen by the subjoined account of the affray near Blarney, taken from the *Cork Constitution*, which reached us this morning, that no lives had been lost, although there is reason to believe that one death at least will be the consequence of this daring infringement of the law:

"Last Sunday an outrage was committed within a few miles of this city, which is a matter of astonishment had not resulted in the loss of many lives. For a number of years a family of the name of Callaghan held about seventy acres of ground from Sir George Colthurst, and his ancestors, at a place called Moneyfeugh, within two miles of Ballincollig, at the north side of the river Lee. The lands are now held by Ann Callaghan, a widow, with two sons, young men. She is the sister of Father Field, of Innishannon. She at present owes three gales of rent, besides a large arrear, though her rent is but 17s. an acre for very productive ground. When the crops were ripening, the agent, Mr. Hussey, requested she would make arrangements to pay off some of the debt, which she promised to do, but the following Sunday (September 16) a number of men with reaping hooks came from the parish of Innishannon, and went spiritedly to work levelling the corn. Not having completed their work on that day, they returned the following Sunday, when all was secured and stacked. It being reported to the agent that last Sunday was appointed to remove the corn, cattle, and every thing in the farm, he distrained the premises on Saturday, and put eight keepers in charge of them. They remained in care Saturday night, and until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. At that hour 45 horses and carts arrived at the farm. On each of the carts were six or seven men, carrying a sithe, hay-fork, or reaping-hook. They were accompanied by seven comfortable looking farmers on horseback. All these parties came from the parish of Innishannon, a number of miles distant. All having dismounted, they rushed towards the barn, where the keepers were assembled, and with a fiendish yell commenced removing the roof. This was the work of but a moment, considering the numbers engaged, and the bailiffs were ordered to retire or they would be murdered. The keepers obeyed the command, and when outside the door, one of the sons pointed at two of them, roaring out 'Pin them fellows.' Immediately one of them was knocked down and severely beaten. The keepers having escaped, went to Mr. Hussey and reported what had taken place. He proceeded to Ballincollig, and one of the men having sworn an information of the outrage, that gentleman proceeded to Inniscarra-bridge, with seven policemen, being at the time unaware of the numbers he had to contend with. On arriving at the bridge, he met the cars laden with corn, and about 400 men, who gave a yell of defiance, seeing the small force with whom they had to contend. The bailiffs, under the protection of the police, proceeded to stop the carts, when one of them, John

Cuney, the principal bailiff of the Colthurst Estate, was struck with a scythe in the head, and severely cut. Having fallen from the blow, two of the carts were driven over his legs, which severely fractured one of them. Perceiving the attempt to murder the bailiff, Mr. Tobin rushed to his protection with the police, when a fellow drew a reaping hook across Mr. Tobin's throat. Mr. Tobin instantly seized the scoundrel, upon which the country fellows formed themselves four deep and pressed on him and his party, but the police kept them back with their bayonets. Having removed the prisoner, Mr. Tobin drove to Ballincollig, and shortly after returned with 60 lancers, and followed the carts, which were driving quickly towards Innishannon. When they perceived the cavalry, they instantly turned into the by-passages, and set to work untackling their horses, and upsetting the carts. They then mounted their horses, and rode across the fields, with the exception of seven carts, which were seized with their horses. Mr. Tobin made nine other prisoners, one of whom was well mounted; but he failed in capturing a leader, a man of the name of Delay. Having scoured the country, he returned with the lancers to where the carts were upset, where he was reinforced by about sixty infantry and twenty police; but no bailiffs being present to seize the carts and corn, they were left behind. Subsequently, the corn was removed into the haggards of the farmers in the neighbourhood, who have been since served with notice to detain it for the landlord. The seven carts with the horses, and the horse which was seized with the rider, were brought into Ballincollig by the military yesterday. Yesterday morning, the prisoners were committed for trial to the county gaol. Their names are Denis Leahy, of Ballymountain; John Twobig, of Breunah; John M'Namara alias Bawn, no residence; Cornelius Desmond, of Ballymountain; Cornelius Callaghan, of Bellerose; Patrick Kelcher, of Gurrane; Timothy Corcoran, no residence; Denis Murphy, no residence; Jeremiah Murphy, of Ballymountain; and Cornelius Brien, no residence. While the fellows were passing along the road at Raheen, they attracted the attention of a young man employed at the flour mills of Mr. Cagney, at the Ovens, when one of the fellows cried out, 'there's a spy,' when instantly a crowd of ruffians rushed at him and beat him most savagely with wattle. The police are at present in pursuit of the two Callaghans and a number of farmers belonging to the parish of Innishannon, who were actively engaged in the outrage."

THE BUTLER'S BRIDGE AFFRAY.
The *Kilkenny papers* publish detailed accounts of the late affray at Butler's bridge, together with the evidence given at the inquest on the body of Michael Butler, one of the peasantry, who fell in the *meleé*. The *Kilkenny Journal* (the Repeal organ) says—

"The melancholy occurrence at Butler's bridge on Friday last continues to form the painful topic of conversation here, and the finding of the coroner's jury on the body of the man shot has given rise to further comment. We would here give a succinct account of the entire transaction, but we have it in a letter which we received from the tenant whose crop and all were seized. He has shown us some of the documents to which he alludes. His letter is as follows:—

"To the Editor of the *Kilkenny Journal*.

"Sir,—I am the tenant, Patrick Clooney; I paid an extra rent for the land I hold of £2 2s. 6d. per acre. That land was valued by three men last August, sent by some Government authority. One after the other, their valuation was only 25s. per acre; Griffith's valuation was about 30s. per acre. I paid up the former rent, £2 2s. 6d. There was nothing due by me but the March rent, when my wheat crop (six acres) in sheaf, one thing, at all events, which may be confidently looked forward to, namely, that even will bring paying prices; and the same remark may, I think, be also applied to good stores of other stock. My reason for coming to this conclusion is, that so many vast tracts of what was heretofore tillage land have lately been converted, by the eviction system, into idle pastures, it will be absolutely necessary to render those tracts productive, or at least to endeavour to do so, by grazing them with stock of one kind or another. Indeed, already a considerable amount of sheep and cattle have been bought up for this purpose through the country; and the result, even in this early stage of the affair—or rather before it has commenced at all—is manifested in the comparatively small number of the former which have yet arrived on the grazing grounds about our town to be ready for to-morrow's show. The weather to-day

sticks, upon the gap, where we were to come out on the road. They swore they would shoot the first man or horse that would come out in the gap; the first horse that came to the gap, they fired, and killed one man and wounded another severely. I conclude by stating the landlord is Captain Thomas H. Watson, county of Carlow.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PATRICK CLOONEY."

"The encounter was a very brief one; and immediately all the parties on both sides fled, except those who were unable to do so. These were Michael Butler, who died instantaneously, and one of the sons of Mr. Watson, and two relatives of the same name, who were beaten with sticks. The tenant party (we may call them so) had no fire-arms nor pikes. They carried sticks, and some of them used them on the persons of Messrs. Watson, and a limeburner named Nolan, who is seriously hurt. There was a mark on the road as if of a ball coming against it. The greatest excitement followed upon the event, increased by the removal of the body of the deceased to his mother's. The police from Gowran were on the spot, but then their services were not required. A man named Byrne was arrested on the charge of having fired upon Butler. It was melancholy to see the quantity of grain which lay about, lost, and damaged, on the road and about the ditches."

The *Kilkenny Moderator* alleges that Clooney was an extremely irregular tenant; that he was, in fact, a pauper, and unable to retain, legally at least, possession of the land.

Thursday Morning, October 4.
BALLINASCLOE FAIR.

The broken state of the weather since yesterday morning augurs badly for the success of this great national fair, which commences this day. Throughout the whole of the day the rain fell in one continuous downpour, and although this morning is tolerably fair, there is no symptom of permanent improvement. The correspondent of the *Dublin News Letter*, writing from Ballinascloe, under last night's date, says:—

"We are now on the eve of our great annual fair—a period 'brimful of event' to many, and one of interest and excitement to all connected with it. Never before, I am sorry to tell you, were there worse grounds for anything like cheering anticipations as to the result. There are some, indeed, who still cherish the hope that 'something may turn up' to change the prospects of the fair. I hope it may be so; but, after mature consideration, and after conversing with several of those who are looked up to as the best authorities on such subjects, I fear that the odds are decidedly against the farmer. The last Liverpool note is calculated to act as a 'damper' on speculations in sheep and cattle for the English markets, as it states that Monday's supply was excessive in the latter, and that the former sustained a decline of 2s. to 3s. a head. However, it is asserted here—and that, too, by some of the 'knowing ones'—that this Liverpool note is not always to be relied upon immediately preceding our great fair; or, at least, that it should not be looked upon as sufficient to alarm sellers into parting with their stock at a ruinous sacrifice. The Government contractors are seriously in the way of remunerative prices; nevertheless, considering the very low figures at which stock of all kinds has been purchased at recent fairs, I do not think that very serious loss can be sustained, except by those who have held over for any length of time. In the end—and it is a sad anticipation—the farmer, I fear, is likely to be the greatest, if not the only sufferer. He must sell at certain markets, no matter what the figures to be obtained, in order to meet the many demands upon him for rent, rates, &c., while the wealthy stock-master can 'bide his time,' and either sell or buy, as the chances are in his favour. There is one thing, at all events, which may be confidently looked forward to, namely, that even will bring paying prices; and the same remark may, I think, be also applied to good stores of other stock. My reason for coming to this conclusion is, that so many vast tracts of what was heretofore tillage land have lately been converted, by the eviction system, into idle pastures, it will be absolutely necessary to render those tracts productive, or at least to endeavour to do so, by grazing them with stock of one kind or another. Indeed, already a considerable amount of sheep and cattle have been bought up for this purpose through the country; and the result, even in this early stage of the affair—or rather before it has commenced at all—is manifested in the comparatively small number of the former which have yet arrived on the grazing grounds about our town to be ready for to-morrow's show. The weather to-day

has been extremely unfavourable to the prospects of the sheep fair; from early dawn up to the time I am writing (8 o'clock, evening), we have had an incessant down pour of heavy rain, and every one knows that continuous wet has a dangerous influence on the market value of the 'sheep stock.' However, it is now clearing up, and if the night continues fine, a very favourable change may take place before to-morrow. A considerable number of the well-known 'dealers' have arrived in town in the course of the day. The Marquis of Waterford is expected to-morrow. Very few stables have yet been taken, and I see no great prospect of the horse fair being a good one."

STATE OF THE SOUTH.

A letter from Dungarvan, dated Tuesday, and published in the *Tipperary Free Press*, has the following in relation to the late affray at Cappoquin:—

"The authorities here are still on the alert to discover any traces of those concerned in the fatal affray at Cappoquin. On yesterday morning, at the early hour of 6 o'clock, the police proceeded to search the houses of several respectable inhabitants here, amongst which were those of Messrs. O'Brien, Morgan, Wall, Mrs. Ahearn, Quay, Daly, Mrs. Ahearn, Church-street, in the latter of which they found a quantity of powder, bullets, &c., and some papers. Her son John, then in bed, was arrested, and brought to the police barrack, where in the course of the day he was committed to Bridewell. The police with Mr. Howley, R.M., and S. I. Kerns, are day and night most active, and, if I am not much mistaken, will ere long, silt this *venia quæro* to the bottom."

RELEASE OF A REFRACTORY WITNESS.

The *Free Press* also contains the subjoined particulars connected with the release of one of the witnesses who figured at the trial of Mr. William Smith O'Brien at Clonmel:—

"On yesterday, Mr. John O'Donnell was liberated from the country gaol, his term of imprisonment having expired. Our readers will remember that during the State trials Mr. O'Donnell sternly refused to give evidence against William Smith O'Brien, and for so doing was sentenced by Chief Justice Blackburne to 12 months' imprisonment, with a fine of £10. The anniversary of his imprisonment having arrived, he paid the fine, and was accordingly liberated. Had he refused to do so, a further imprisonment of three months would be inflicted. We understand that Mr. Smith O'Brien, when confined in Richmond Bridewell, sent to the wife of O'Donnell a prayer-book beautifully gilt, to mark his esteem for the fidelity of her husband, who, as we are informed, went into prison a rich and comfortable man, and has come out with his fortune much injured by his long imprisonment."

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

(From the Times, October 1.)

The Royal party left Balmoral at half-past 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, for the Cupar Angus Station of the Scottish Midland Railway, distant about forty-nine miles. The *cortège* consisted of four royal carriages and four, the char-a-banc, and a luggage van. Her Majesty arrived at the station at a quarter before 8 o'clock, and there partook of luncheon, after which the royal party entered the saloon carriage prepared for them, and proceeded southward. The saloon carriage in which her Majesty travelled belonged to the London and North-Western Railway Company. It is of the most elegant construction, and is surmounted by a beautiful gilded crown, and the sides being formed of plate glass, the royal party could command a fine view of the scenery on the route. The interior of the carriage is lined with light sky-blue figured satin, and has been finished with the utmost elegance and taste. There are several seats disposed around the carriage, similar to those in first-class carriages, and a beautiful little table of satin-wood occupies the centre. Several ornamental brackets are fitted up in the interior, supporting small china vases filled with flowers.

Her Majesty reached Edinburgh at half-past 6 o'clock, and Berwick at 10 minutes to 8. The Royal arrival at Berwick was the signal for most enthusiastic cheers from the crowd assembled, and the train having been brought to a stand, the corporate officials, headed by the mayor, advanced, and had the honour of presenting addresses both to the Queen and the Prince. Sir George Grey joined the Royal party at Berwick, and the engine of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway having been attached to the train, it proceeded, under the conduct of Mr. Harrison, the resident engineer of the line, towards Little Mill station; and when the train drew up alongside

the platform, at 20 minutes to 9 o'clock in the evening, Her Majesty at once alighted into a sort of temporary pavilion decked with Earl Grey's colours, blue and white, and carpeted with crimson cloth, at the extremity of which one of Earl Grey's carriages was in attendance to receive the Royal party. The Hon. Colonel Grey, Equerry in Waiting, and Captain the Hon. F. Grey, R.N. (brothers of the noble Earl), were in attendance to receive the Queen, the noble Earl remaining to welcome his Sovereign on her arrival at Howick. The road through the park to the mansion was illuminated with torches and large bonfires at short intervals.

Her Majesty was plainly attired; she appeared in a large Royal Stuart tartan shawl and straw bonnet trimmed with crimson. Prince Albert wore a dark shooting dress; not the slightest appearance of display in any respect whatever.

Her Majesty arrived at Howick precisely at 9 o'clock, and was received at the entrance-hall by the noble Earl and Countess, the latter of whom the Queen greeted. Dinner was served almost immediately upon the Queen's arrival, her Majesty sitting down in her travelling-dress. Sir George and Lady Grey were the only guests at the dinner, which was confined to the members of the Royal suite and the family circle of Earl Grey. After dinner her Majesty received, through Sir George Grey, an address from the corporation of the ancient borough of Alnwick.

Her Majesty retired early, and was out walking in the grounds with the Prince on Friday morning before 9 o'clock. The Earl Grey accompanied Her Majesty, who, it is believed, before leaving, planted an oak sapling.

The Queen took leave of the Countess Grey at 11 o'clock, and immediately left for the railway-station.

On arriving at the station Her Majesty was received by the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. James Meek) and his co-directors of the railway. The Lord Mayor had the honour of presenting to the Queen and the Prince two very handsome maps of the line, which were graciously received and acknowledged.

At Newcastle upon-Tyne not less than 60,000 persons were assembled to greet the Sovereign. A loyal address from the corporation of Newcastle was presented; the Mayor was about to hand it through the carriage window, when Prince Albert advancing, opened the door, and addressing the Mayor, thanked him on the part of the Queen for the loyal reception given to Her Majesty. The Mayor of Gateshead then advanced, and also presented an address from the corporation of that borough. This address was in like manner graciously accepted, and after a few moments' delay, the train proceeded on, amid the cheers of the spectators, through Gateshead towards Darlington.

Her Majesty arrived at Darlington at a quarter before two o'clock. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., was here in attendance to welcome Her Majesty, and when the train drew up within the station, his Lordship introduced the chief bailiff of the borough (Mr. Francis Mewburn) to the Queen and the Prince. The chief bailiff, who was accompanied by Mr. Kipling, one of the Directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company, and a member of the Corporation of Darlington, here presented an address from that borough, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept.

After a brief delay, during which the Queen condescended to accept a bouquet of flowers from Mrs. Kipling, the train again proceeded towards York, where Her Majesty arrived at twenty minutes before three o'clock, and the saloon carriage having been brought opposite the refreshment room, her Majesty's presence in the ancient city was welcomed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York and the members of the Corporation. On the train stopping, the Lord Mayor advanced and presented to her Majesty an address from the Corporation of the city.

The Queen now alighted from the carriage, and was conducted to an apartment fitted up as a refreshment saloon. The members of the royal suite also alighted here and partook of refreshment. On taking her departure the Queen walked round to the train, a distance of some 300 yards, a very beautiful velvet carpet being laid along the platform.

Her Majesty arrived at the Normanton station before 4 o'clock. That station being the commencement of the Midland Railway, Her Majesty was here received by the directors, Mr. Bell, the secretary, and other officials of that company. The Lord Mayor of York introduced Mr. Ellis, M.P. for Derby, and chairman of the board, to the Queen and the Prince, and signified to Her Majesty that his own power to afford accommodation extended no further south, but that Her Majesty

would be perfectly safe with Mr. Ellis and his co-directors. The Queen rose from her seat and acknowledged the Lord Mayor's attention in the most gracious manner, expressing the great satisfaction with which she had viewed all the arrangements made for her convenience throughout the journey, and emphatically closing her observations with this remark, "I am indeed very much obliged to you, my Lord Mayor."

The run from Normanton to Derby of 60 miles was accomplished under conduct of Mr. Kirby, the chief of the locomotive department, in considerably less than two hours. Only one stoppage was made to take in water at Eekington, and the Royal train drew up at the Derby platform precisely at 11 minutes past 6 o'clock.

The high sheriff of the county (Mr. Jedediah Strutt) and the mayor of the borough (Mr. Robert Forman) received Her Majesty on the platform; and the Queen and Prince graciously acknowledged the royal welcome which greeted them on every side. The high sheriff and the mayor escorted the Royal pair to the sheriff's carriage, which was in waiting at the entrance; and on their appearance in front of the platform, the Royal party were received by the multitude with deafening cheers, which were renewed again and again as the Royal cortege passed to Mr. Cuff's, at the Midland Hotel, which was most elegantly fitted up for the use of the Royal party. Before the departure from the station, the Mayor and corporation were received by Her Majesty, to whom a loyal address, with a beautifully illuminated border with the rose, thistle, and shamrock entwining the borough and Royal arms, was presented by the mayor. Her Majesty made a most gracious reply, and the corporation then withdrew to the residence of the mayor to drink Her Majesty's health. Various buildings in the town were illuminated during the evening. The dinner party at the Midland Hotel comprised Her Majesty and the Prince, Sir George Grey, Mr. Anson, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on Her Majesty. The dinner service was of silver, elegantly chased, and of the most costly description.

On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal suite, quitted the hotel at Derby, in the Royal carriages, and proceeded to the railway station, where there was a special train in readiness to receive them. Her Majesty was enthusiastically cheered on her departure. The Royal party consisted of the Queen, her Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice; the Hon. Miss Caroline Dawson (Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen), Miss Hillyard (in attendance on the Princesses), Sir George Grey (Secretary of State in attendance upon Her Majesty), Sir James Clark, the Hon. Colonel Gordon (Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert), and Mr. Birch (the Preceptor to the Prince of Wales).

Her Majesty arrived at Birmingham at 10 o'clock. An address which had been adopted by the corporation of Birmingham, was presented to Her Majesty, who was most enthusiastically cheered by the vast concourse of persons assembled on arrival and departure.

At Bromsgrove the Royal train stopped for a few minutes, and here a large number of the gentry and country families, together with a considerable concourse of the middle class, had assembled to give Her Majesty a hearty welcome into Worcestershire. At this point also was placed a guard of honour, composed of a portion of the 1st Regiment of Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel the Hon. R. H. Clive, and Lieutenant Colonel Lord Ward. The arrival of Her Majesty was also communicated to the surrounding country by a Royal salute from the artillery of the regiment, and the loyal cheers of the people assembled. With very little delay the Royal train proceeded on its journey through Worcestershire, only slackening speed once, in consequence of one of the engine axles becoming heated shortly before the train entered Gloucestershire.

The Royal train slackened speed again at Cheltenham, in order to indulge a general wish expressed by the inhabitants who assembled in vast numbers on the banks of the line of railway. There were also some 4000 or 5000 school children brought together here to see the train pass.

About half-past 11 o'clock the firing of cannon at short distance from the station announced the approach of the Royal train to Gloucester. An immense number of people (including a large number of ladies from the surrounding neighbourhood) had assembled at the Gloucester station, it being announced that the

Queen would here receive addresses from the corporation of the city and clergy of the diocese while her suite were changing carriages, this being necessary on account of the break of gauge at this point. The Royal party was received with the loudest acclamations, the band of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry playing the National Anthem, and the cheers of the multitude were gracefully acknowledged both by the Queen and her Royal Consort. A body of Riflemen, under the command of Lord William Russell, formed the guard of honour, and detachments of the local Yeomanry Cavalry, the Militia, and enrolled pensioners, were ranged within the station. The Royal train was driven in on the Midland side of the station, and on its stoppage the Mayor of Gloucester (Mr. Burrup) advanced to the state carriage, conducted by Sir George Grey, by whom he was presented to Her Majesty. His Worship then humbly presented to the Queen and Prince Albert the addresses of the corporation of Gloucester; after which the Rev. Sir John Seymour presented the addresses of the clergy. The addresses were graciously received; and the Royal family then walked across the platform dividing the two lines on the broad and narrow gauge, and entered the Great Western state carriage, where the Queen, taking the Royal children by the hand, presented them at the windows to the people, who testified their hearty loyalty by crowding round the train in a moving mass and raising vociferous cheers, which were most graciously acknowledged by the Queen and Prince Albert. In a few minutes, all being ready, the Royal train proceeded rapidly on its journey up the Swindon Junction branch of the Great Western line to Swindon.

At Swindon, as in Gloucester, an immense concourse of persons from all parts of the adjoining district had assembled as early as eleven o'clock, many of them having come in carriages and cabriolets a distance of ten or twelve miles. It must have seemed surprising to strangers how so many persons, all attired in their holiday dress, could have got together in so small a place. From the moment the announcement of her Majesty's intention to return to Osborne-house by the Great Western Railway, and to pause in her journey at Swindon for rest and refreshment, was known, those having the control of the station determined on fitting it up in a style which should not be surpassed by the other stations at which her Majesty had temporarily rested, and which should be in some measure worthy of the occasion. Accordingly all the artificial and mechanical arrangements which could be commanded were forthwith put in requisition to fit up the place in the most tasteful possible style compatible with the shortness of the notice. Many mechanics worked during the two previous nights and days without going to bed, in their eager anxiety to make a display, as far as possible, worthy of their sovereign. The north side of the station—that at which her Majesty was to arrive—was decorated with ingeniously devised festoons of plants and flowers, while from every spot which was likely to arrest the eye of her Majesty and suite flags, emblematical of loyalty, floated in the air. Exactly at half-past 12 the approach of her Majesty was announced, to the great gratification of the assembled thousands. At this time a line of human beings stretched along the rails, protected by the police, several hundred yards westward from the station; and as those who had the management of the trains did not seem to have been prepared for a crowd of spectators at so great a distance from the station, the train not only hurried past them at little less than the usual rate of speed, but the curtains of the Royal carriage were drawn, and consequently, to their inexpressible disappointment they did not even catch a passing glance of Her Majesty. On her arrival at the station Her Majesty was greeted with loud huzzas and the waving of handkerchiefs. The spirited manner in which the band played the National Anthem gave great effect to the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to Her Majesty on her arrival at Swindon. The Queen and suite alighted from the carriages, and proceeded into the large room, in which luncheon had been provided. The Royal party remained exactly three quarters of an hour at the Swindon station, when they re-entered the carriage, and the train started at a slow pace. The deafening cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, with the playing of the National Anthem, which greeted her arrival, equally characterized her departure. She stood up in her carriage and bowed to her subjects in token of her appreciation of their loyalty. In a minute or so the Royal train was out of sight, and the vast assem-

blage gradually dispersed, highly gratified with the scene which they had just witnessed.

The Royal travellers reached Basingstoke at a quarter-past three o'clock, and alighted there, and entered the state carriage of the London and South-Western Railway. A special engine was in readiness, and Gosport was reached at a quarter-past four, whence Her Majesty immediately embarked in the Fairy for East Cowes, and arrived at Osborne-house before six o'clock.

ROME, NAPLES, AND SICILY.
(From the Times' Correspondent.)
NAPLES, Sept. 17.

A circumstance occurred here yesterday which, if not got up by the police—a supposition hardly credible—proves that either the person of the King or of the Pope, or probably of both, was then destined for assassination. It having been announced that Pius the Ninth would give his benediction from the grand balcony of the Palace, overlooking the large square of San Francisco, a great crowd commenced assembling as early as 11 o'clock, though the hour named for the ceremony was noon. Suddenly, the report of a pistol was heard in the midst of a group collected in front of the place to be occupied by the King and the Supreme Pontiff, and of course the greatest sensation was excited among the people and respectable persons who had already taken their seats in the adjoining balconies. Two men at the same instant were arrested, on one of whom a pistol just discharged was found, and on the other a hand-grenade or small shell. The pistol had exploded by accident, probably the hair-trigger, not having been secured, being acted on by the pressure of the crowd. No one was hurt by the discharge; and if, on examination, it can be shown that the weapon was not loaded, the affair was got up by the police; but of the fact of a shot being fired, of a pistol just discharged being found in the pocket of one prisoner, and a hand-grenade on the person of the other, his companion, there is no doubt; and it will be for these men to show why they came thus armed into a position which immediately commanded the Royal and Papal balcony. During the night inflammatory bills directed against the King, not the Pope, were posted on the walls near the Palace, and a large parcel of the same placards was found on each of the prisoners. This circumstance is most important, as whilst it explains in a direct manner the nature of the business in which these rascals were engaged, it may probably lead to the discovery of the persons by whom they were employed. It is well known that a secret society, affiliated with those of the Red Republic in other parts of Italy and in France, exists at Naples, though hitherto its members have escaped the researches of the police. Many an innocent man has been arrested on suspicion of belonging to that society, but as yet the slightest clue to the chiefs has not been obtained, and it will be truly fortunate if this circumstance leads to a discovery of them. The prisoners were carried, after having been promenaded through the town, to the Castello del Ovo, to be tried by a court-martial, and it is possible that before this letter closes sentence may be pronounced, and even carried into execution. This incident did not derange the ceremonies of the day, as the King and the Pope appeared at the exact hour named, and the benediction of the Supreme Pontiff was given with all its imposing forms.

It was remarked in France, during the various conspiracies which existed in the reign of Louis Philippe, that the police rarely discovered any plot, the train of which was not laid by themselves; and the same observation very well applies to the actual state of this country. In the capital, and in every part of the kingdom, numerous arrests have been made, some on well-grounded suspicion, and others from worse motives; but not a single step has been taken in the right direction, and the nucleus of conspirators, who preserve their own secret, and apparently act on the same plan as the chiefs of the Irish rebellion did in 1798, daily defy the law. In the mean time, the King's good name, and that of the Government, suffer in a serious degree by the oppressive measures of the police towards persons really innocent of overt acts, but whose language has been imprudent, and they say, that the prisons are filled with men immured on suspicion only. The hardship of the case is enhanced by the slow procedure of criminal justice, and I hear of prisoners being released without any cause for their detention being assigned, or indemnity given, after an incarceration of weeks or months. It likewise occurs that men of good conduct, though notorious liberals, have left their

homes and country through the mere apprehension that their turn would next arrive, and thus a great wrong is inflicted on the community, and the Government of one of the most humane and tender-hearted Sovereigns is made guilty of the most despotic and cruel acts, and, of course, accused of crimes innumerable in foreign lands. The Code Napoleon prevails, but the administration of the law is most defective, and it is in vain for the King to expect that his people will be at all content until a thorough reform in that respect takes place. If the administration of the law were sound, the letter of the law itself being excellent, Naples would be the happiest country in the world; but I am sorry to find the same complaint urged on every side, and as the judges receive the visits of both litigants before the trial comes on, the honorable discharge of their duty is more than questionable. So far does chicanery in lieu of equity prevail, that every man of business hires an advocate at so much per year, to whom he may have recourse on all occasions, and the very same wrong inflicted by the high price of law in England falls on the community here—namely, the denial of justice; for in both cases it is more prudent to submit to a certain loss, if the sum be not too large, than to engage in vexatious litigation. The facility of arrest—the tedious process of an "instruction" being pursued—and the non-publication of the proceedings of the law courts, lead to a complication of abuses, and here, where the admirable Code Napoleon prevails, we have another proof that it is not the excellence of the text, but its good administration, which renders the law a blessing to the country, the bulwark of honest men, and the dread of rogues. I have examined as closely as I could the nature of the evils which are said to afflict this truly prosperous country, and I do not find one that will not bear examination, save that of the administration of the law. The Church, whether it governs by pure Christianity, or, as some say, by superstition, is beloved by all classes, and, as there are no civic or agrarian wrongs, and taxation is very light, the people are otherwise truly happy. With regard to the latter point, I dined yesterday with an English lady of rank, who has one of the finest villas near Naples, a magnificent palace in town, and an estate comprising a whole side of a county in Calabria, whose taxes in all do not amount to one-third of the sum paid to the rate-collector for her mansion in Belgrave-square or Park-lane.

I regret to find that the new Cabinet is not complete, as General Filangieri refuses to come from Palermo and accept either the Presidency of the Council or the direction of Foreign Affairs. He contends that, until the King's Government be there established on a solid basis, he dare not leave it for an hour. The King, however, has sent another steamer, and a still more pressing order for his return, which it is probable he may obey, but, until his definite answer be received, the Cabinet cannot be filled up, and M. Fortunato remains with the heavy charge of the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, and the Presidency of the Council. It is a curious fact that Prince Satriano, who was so much calumniated by our diplomacy last year, and who, according to the Sicilians in consequence of the alleged cruelties committed by his troops at Messina and Catania, is now the most popular man in the island, and all classes join in entreating that he may continue to direct their affairs. The idea of vengeance has been eradicated from his mind, and aware that the old Administration was unsound, he has gone on organizing a new Government on principles of justice and of reason. The consequence is that the whole people are, as it were, converted, and at this hour there is no part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies where the Royal Government is more popular than in the island. The license permitted to bands of armed ruffians by the provisional dictators, and the robberies committed in the name of law by some of the chiefs of that party, have left a bad impression on the community, and the tranquillity which now reigns, and the security to property and person which prevails in consequence of Satriano's wise measures, have conciliated even the most refractory. I regret, however, that the Prince does not see that he might govern Sicily from Naples on the same principles, and that it is not fit his great services should be directed to the amelioration of only one part of the kingdom. Sicily, no doubt, requires a clever hand to manage it, for I am told that 72 cannons belonging to the insurgent Government have been buried and hid away, and that no less than 20,000 stand of arms have been walled up in a manner

that defies detection. The hour may come when, under the protection of English or French men-of-war, those arms may be again appealed to, and I am therefore not surprised that General Filangieri should employ his firm mind to preventing the necessity of such a step. The interests of Sicily are commercially bound up with those of Naples; as the whole produce of Calabria must be exported from Messina, there being no safe port from the Gulf of Salerno to the point of the Boot; but I invariably observe that the harassing effects of a bad administration dominate material interests, and the people of the island have had so much to complain of in one respect, that I am not surprised they forget the other. No man knows better the true state of the island than General Filangieri, and it may be that the only alarm felt is that he may become too popular. The question of a constitution, and the other reforms which no one seeks or calls for here, cannot be considered until the Cabinet be complete. I only hope they are not thrown over altogether, for only a few grave men ever think on the subject, as I am of opinion that representative forms of government are solely necessary in such circumstances for the security of the Sovereign and for his protection. It is a paradox, but in my opinion quite true, that constitutions are expensive luxuries for a people, but necessary bulwarks for a King; and I would gladly see one established here, not for the sake of the community, who will have to pay for the imaginary good, but for that of the monarch, whose dynasty can alone be thus secured. The people, they say here, do not desire a constitution, and a demonstration was yesterday prepared to cry it down, but the police received orders not to tolerate the procession, and those who attempted to arrange it were dispersed by force. It is possible that the incident recounted in the commencement of this letter had its influence on the police; but I only state the fact that an anti-constitutional demonstration was prepared, and that the intervention of the law was necessary to prevent it taking place.

If the benediction of Pio Nono can do a people good, those of Naples have had almost a surfeit of it. Early in the week the Pope went to the church of Pio de Grotto to offer up his devotions at the same altar before which, on the 8th, the King knelt, and, though he came by the steamer from Portici, a certain number of the faithful were present. It was amusing to see the Lazzaroni, who crowded that vicinity, rushing into the water to receive him, and to hear their cheers of "Viva il Re!"—that of Pio Nono having the odour of last year's movement still fresh upon it. Almost every day has been devoted to a similar purpose, and not a charity, church, convent, or nunnery, that has not had its turn. Yesterday, however, was the grand day, in which it was announced that the Supreme Pontiff would give his benediction to the whole population of Naples at 12 o'clock, from the grand balcony of the Royal palace. The hour was ill-chosen, as the sun has full play on the great square, where the people had to stand uncovered, and one's appreciation of the blessing must be very great to induce one to risk a *coup de soleil*; but still the place was well thronged, though in nothing like the manner in which it would have been if an hour in the afternoon, close on sundown, had been named.

The Pope, the King, and the numerous personages composing the suite of both, were protected by crimson awnings stretched over the balconies, and the nobility who occupied the Palace of the Prince of Salerno were in the shade, but the bulk of the people were exposed to the action of a mid-day sun, which would have roasted an egg in five minutes. I had a reserved place under the shelter of the cupola of the church of San Francisco, and there, quite at ease, I looked down on the gridiron of fried heads that was displayed beneath me. How many went home and died I cannot say, but certainly the spectacle was very brilliant, and I must say that the costumes of the women, and their fanciful dresses, made in the bright sun a very pretty display. The general effect was heightened by the elegant costumes and graceful persons of the Neapolitan ladies, who filled the neighbouring windows and balconies. The whole formed a rich and glowing picture, which assumed a tone of sublimity at the moment when the Pope raised his hands, and the multitude knelt down to receive the blessing which he called from heaven upon them.

The crisis which I alluded to in my last letter has not yet taken place, as it appears that the Pope has drawn up a kind of manifesto, which it is hoped will

produce a good effect at Rome. This manifesto contains many civil and ecclesiastical reforms, but, in my opinion, it is waste-paper now—the mischief has occurred, and nothing but a general congress, or, at least, the united action of France and Austria, can restore a Papal Government. Another reason why the crisis has not arrived is, that, as I am assured, Spain has at the conference nearly abandoned Austria and Naples, and passed over to France. The last instructions sent from Madrid to its ambassador, are, I understand, precise on that subject, and the word "Constitution" has taken the place of "practical reforms" which had hitherto prevailed. If my information be correct, and I see no reason to doubt it, the Spanish army and the Spanish fleet are immediately to be withdrawn from the Papal dominions, and, so far as physical measures go, the affair is to be left in the care of France and Austria. The moral aid of Spain is to continue with the same efficacy that has hitherto attended its operations, but the republic having been put down, nothing remains for the troops to do, and the Spanish Treasury will gratefully thank the Government for relieving it from a great expense.

Her Majesty's ship Bulldog has again returned to this bay.

I understand that the Prince of Satriano has just arrived.

M. de Corcelles is still here.

AUSTRIA.
(From the Times' Correspondent.)
Vienna, Sept. 29.

As the capitulation of Comorn has not yet officially been made known, doubts begin to arise among the people here as to the correctness of the news which form the subject of my yesterday's letter. I can but say that the information I then gave is perfectly correct, as I have this morning spoken to the bearer of the despatch. The official report will, in all probability, not appear until the Imperialists have completely occupied the fortress, as, mindful of the adage "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip," our Government does not feel inclined to communicate anything which it could possibly be obliged subsequently to contradict. It is singular enough that General Nugent, who arrived here yesterday, was just demonstrating to his Imperial master the hopelessness of being able to come to terms with the insurgents, and the absolute necessity there would be for reducing the fortress to a heap of ruins, when the courier arrived bringing the news from Haynau that the capitulation had actually been signed. You will recollect that a fortnight since I informed you that Government intended to remove General Nugent from the command of the army before Comorn, and this design will sufficiently account for his presence here. I learn that the capitulation was not signed by Klappa, who is confined to his bed, but by a deputation, one of the members of which was Prince Paul Esterhazy, that appeared in the camp of the besiegers. To employ my military informant's own language, the whole deputation was completely "chaffed," and yielded because the troops in the hands of the Imperialists, even though a general amnesty should be granted. Now that it can be said with truth that the Hungarian war is completely ended, we may hope that no time will be lost in the work of reorganization, and in future you may expect that any letters will be confined to subjects possibly of less interest to the world at large, but of vital importance to every inhabitant of this vast empire.

I shall probably soon have to inform you that the last Russian troops have left the Austrian territories, for it was understood that General Grabbe with his army corps would bid farewell to his brethren in arms as soon as an Imperial garrison was in possession of Comorn. At the beginning of this week—on Monday, I believe—the Russian commander invited General Nugent to review the troops under his command, which having been done, the field-day ended, I fancy such military games generally do, by the allied commanders with their suites sitting down to an excellent dinner. As the Hungarian outposts and some small troops of hussars had the pleasure of looking on while the review was taking place, it is not impossible that their wish to surrender was strengthened by the spectacle. The Russian General Panjutin left Comorn with his staff on the 24th, and it is generally supposed that all the Russian troops will have quitted Austria before the winter sets in. The greater part of the Russian force will go into winter quarters in the interior of Russia; the remainder will for a time be cantoned near the frontiers.

The Crown land of Transylvania is to be provisionally divided into six districts of Carlsburg, Clausenburg, Reteg, Udvarhely, Fogarash, and Hermannstadt. The branch districts of Cronstadt and Bistritz will be subjected to Hermannstadt. The six districts are to be sub-divided into circuits and sub-circuits. A military commander and a civil commissary will be at the head of each district. Three district commanders have already been appointed—Colonel Urban for Clausenburg, Major Batzmann for Reteg, and Major Heydte for Udvarhely. Many civil employes in Transylvania, formerly most furious traitors, have suddenly become red-hot

Imperialists; but, notwithstanding their sudden conversion, they will hardly pass muster before the Imperial "Committee of Purification."

I cannot refrain from mentioning on this day: The Fresh papers most gravely accuse their readers that Kossuth has become a Musselman, and that he and some of his companions may be seen at the Widdin, wearing the Turkish "fez." If the covering one's posthumous with the red cap in question transgresses the laws into a Mahomedan, your correspondent is no better than a rascal, for he has a most distinct recollection of having some twenty years ago worn a "fez" as a travelling-cap in "parts beyond the seas." It is reported here that Count Casimir Batthiany, Hajduk, the Hungarian Police Minister, and two other insurgents have escaped from Widdin. Unless I am much deceived, we shall soon hear that many others have been just as fortunate.

About 10,000 men, with the artillery which usually accompanies such a corps, will march at once from Italy to Voralberg. On their arrival the army of observation stationed there will amount to 21 infantry battalions, 13 squadrons of cavalry, and 11 batteries. The four brigades in Bohemia form an army of observation about 40,000 strong.

The Minister of Commerce has made known to the mercantile world that the exportation of lead and other materials employed in the manufacture of ammunition, as also of weapons and the materials from which they are constructed, is prohibited out of Croatia and Slavonia as long as the disturbances continue in Bosnia.

ABATEMENT OF THE CHOLERA.—This dreadful disease is rapidly disappearing. Deaths in London on Friday last were 110; on Saturday and Sunday, 123; on Monday, 102; on Tuesday, 79; on Wednesday, 69; and on Thursday, 66. The total reported on Friday to the Board of Health, for England and Wales amounted to 321, a decrease of at least 500 per cent on the returns of that day fortnight.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Mr. P. Phillips, the well-known artist, who went expressly to Ireland to collect materials to illustrate the various scenes connected with Her Majesty's late visit, had the honour of laying before Her Majesty, at Osborne-house, on Tuesday last, through Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phillips, these sketches, as well as others, descriptive of some of the finest scenery in Ireland. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approbation of the fidelity and beauty of the drawings, and commanded Mr. Phillips to prepare a series of subjects from the sketches presented to her.

The Deanery of Carlisle, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Hinds to the see of Norwich, has been offered to the Rev. Arthur Penryhn Stanley, son of the late lamented Bishop of Norwich. Mr. Stanley is the author of the well-known life of Dr. Arnold. He is tutor and dean of University College, Oxford, to the duties of which offices he is greatly attached. Should they allow of his acceptance of the proffered dignity, his appointment would be popular and satisfactory.—*Observer.*

DIVISIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A return, published by order of the House of Commons, shows that the grand total number of divisions which took place in that assembly during the session of 1849 amounted to 219, of which 167 were on public matters before midnight, 46 on public matters after midnight, and 16 on private bills before midnight.

OPERA ENJOYMENTS.—The printed form of agreement entered into by the vocalists at Covent Garden theatre was handed up to the commissioner, in Delfeld's case. The following paragraph in it excited much merriment:—"The undersigned agree to sing in the choruses in all the operas, concerts, and oratorios, &c., and to execute the orders of the directors of the music and of the choruses, and further undertake to shave off, and to keep shaved off, his whiskers, mustaches, and beard, in the operas in which it shall be requisite."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.
JANUARY 12.—Panama, barque, 468 tons, Captain Thomas, from Plymouth the 6th October. Passengers—Rev. J. Oram, (Wesleyan minister), Mrs. Oram, Dr. Wiseman, and 166 government emigrants.

IMPORTS.
January 12.—Panama, barque, 512 tons, Captain Thomas, from London via Plymouth:—4 butts, 32 hogheads, 51 barrels, 1 bale malt, to R. and E. Tooth; 10 hogheads brandy, Montefiore, Graham and Co.; 561 bales, 96 bundles of cloth, 32 ploughs, shovels, 12 bundles steel, 25 boxes tin plates, 16 casks hardware, 6 rolls lead, 4 anvils, 6 bundles pans, 13 bundles spades, A. Hawley and Co.; 1004 bales, 45 bundles iron, 6 sheets lead, 97 casks, 130 barrels, 50 jugs, 1 case British goods, 10 carotels currents, 10 bundles raisins, Smith, Croft and Co.; 7 bales, R. F. Jenkins, 4 cable chains, 18 casks chain, Gilchrist and Alexander; 175 cases British goods, A. Gillies; 2 casks, 1 box, 6 casks, 1 case British goods, 128 deals, 31 coils rope, 1 hoghead brandy. Order.

The Panama has made the passage from Plymouth in ninety-five days; she has spoken nothing connected with the colonies. The immigrants on board her consist of nine married couples, two children, and 165 Irish orphan girls. They have been very fortunate during the voyage, not having had a single case of sickness of any contagious description.

The Diadem left Gravesend for Port Phillip the 30th September. The Raymond left Gravesend for Sydney the 25th September.

The Roman Emperor for Sydney, and Fanny, and Maitland for Port Phillip, left Deal the 28th September, and Douglas for Adelaide and Port Phillip, left Plymouth the same day. The Achilles, 488, McKellar, has to leave the Downs for Sydney on the 1st October, and the Thomas Abutnot, 300, Heaton, to leave Plymouth for this place the 23rd October. The Berkshire for New Zealand, left Deal the 4th October.

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